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of the

## ANCIENT PERSIAN PROPHETS;

## in trie original tongue; <br> Together with <br> THE ANCIENT PERSIAN VERSION AND COMMENTARY

OF THE<br>Fifth Sasan;

CAREFULLY PUBLISHED $B Y$

## MULLA FIRUZ BIN KAUS,

WHO HAS SUBJOINED A COPIOUS

## GLOSSARY

Of the Olsolete and Technical Persian Terms :
To Thice zs ADDED
An English Translation
of the
Desâtîr and Commentary.
in TWO VOLUMES.

> VOL. I.

> BOMBAY:
printed at the courier press, by J. f. de jesus.
1818.

Desatir, or Sacred Writings of the Ancient Persian Prophets, in the original tongue ; together with the Ancient Persian Version and Commentary of the Fifth Sasang, carefully published by Mulla Firuz bin Kaus, who has subjoined a Glossary of the obsolete and technical Persian terms: to which is added an English translation of the Desátir and Commentary. In 2 vols. 8 vo, half-bound. (Bombay, 1818)

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 of the'ANCIENT PERSIAN PROPHETS;<br>in tie original tongue;<br>Together with<br>THE ANCIENT PERSIAN VERSION AND COMMENTARY<br>of the<br>Fifth Sasan; CAREFULLY PUBLISHED<br>${ }_{B Y}$<br>\section*{MULLA FIRUZ BIN KAUS,}

who has subuoned a copious

## G L O S S A R Y

Of the Obsolete und Tcchnical Persian Terms:
xo whice 1E added
'Anenglish Translation
of the
Desâtîr and Commentary. in two volumes.

VOL. II.

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## TO BRIGADIER GENERAL

## Sir JOHN MALCOLM,

K. C. B., K. L. S.<br>late minister plevipotentiary to the COURT OF PERSIA, \&c. \& ${ }^{2}$ c. \& $c_{0}$

Sir,

THE uniform kindness and attention with which you have honored me for so many years, and the grateful memory of the zeal with which, on so many occasions, you have promoted my interest and views, would
of themselves have pointed out your name as that with which I should be most proud to adorn my volumes, were not the same distinction called for by your unrivalled knowledge of the history and manners of the East, which has been displayed for the benefit of your country, and, let me add, no less of ours too, both in your admirable writings, and in your numerous successful embassies and negociations. Your romantic bravery, and successful daring in the late brilliant campaign, if faithfully recorded, might seem to make history encroach on the province of poetry. The generous praise of the noble and illustrious person who guides our Eastern

Eastern Empire, is but an anticipation of the voice of impartial posterity.
That you may long live to enjoy the honors which you have gained in arts and in arms, and to diffuse the generous feelings which have led you to glory, is the ardent prayer of

## Your very humble and

faithful Servant,

## mULLA FIRUZ BIN KAUS:

[^0]
## PREFACE.

TH E following pages contain one of the most singular works that bis ever appeared in the east. The Desatir professess to bea collection of the wricings of the different Persian Prophets, who flourished from the time of Malabad to the wne of the fifib Sasan, being tifieen in namber ; of whom Žerduht, or Zosaaster was the thirtecaith and the fifith Sasan the last. The fifth sasan lived in the time of Khusrn Parvez, whe was contemporary withthe Emperor Heraclins, and died only nine years before the destruction of the ancient Persian monarchy. The writings of these fifteen prophets are in a tongue of which no other vestige appears to rëmain, and whoch would have bern unintelligible without the assiveance of the ancient Persian translation. It is quile a different language from the Zend, the Pehlevi, and the De. i, the most celebrated of the dialects of ancient Persia. The old Persian translation was made by the fifth Sasan, Tho has added a commentary, in which some difficultie of the origina test are expounded. The commentary dioplays \& viry subile and refined metaṕhysice.

This work, though known to have existed as late as the reign of Slah Jehan, had eluded the searct of the rurious in oriental history and antiquities in latertimes. The attention of the European world was first directed to it by Sir Wialiam Jones, a man of whom Eıgland is justly proud, and whose profound knowledge of Persian history and literature, entitles all lis remarks on these subjects to the highest attrution. That accomplished writer, in his Sisth Anniversary Discourse delivered befure the Asiaticis Suciety "On the Persians," affer explaiaing his ono pecu" liar qualifications for the task which he had undertaken of unfolding the antiquities of Persia, coutinues; " And since 1 have maturely considered ss the questions which Imeas to discuss, sou will not, I am persnaded
"6 aspect mytestimony, or think that I gatoo far when Rensige you, the -
c. I willas ert nothing positively which I am not able satisfactorily ta
"demonst ate" He then ,rmarks, that it had long spemed to him unaccountably strange, that although Egypr, Yeroen, the Chinese, and Endis had their monarchs in very early times ". yet Persia, the mois delightful* ot the most compact, the most desirable country of them all, sbould have or remained for somany ages 'unsetlled and disunited. A fortunate dis"covery," he adds, "for which I was first indebted to Mtir Mubammed "Husain, one of the most โntelligent Musolmans in India, has at one dis ${ }^{\text {" }}$ st sipated the cloud, and casta gleam of light on the primeval history of ${ }^{6}$ Iran, and of the human race, of which I had long despaired, and whicts "t could hardly have daw ned from any other quarier.
*t The rare and interestiog tract on weelue dififerent religions, entitied "t the Dabistan, and composfd by a buhammedan travelter, a mative of "Cashmir, named Mohsan, but distinguished by the asoumed surnaune " of Fanior perishable, begins, with the wonderfully curious chapter on "the religion of Hushang, which was long anterior to that of Zeraa "tusht, but had continued to be secr otly profersed by many learned
" Persians, even to the anthor's time; and several of the most eminentus ${ }^{46}$ them, dissenting in many points from the Gabrs, and perseculed by the " ruling powers of their country, had retire dto Iodia, where they com"d piled a number of books, now extremely scarce, which Mohs in had " perused, and with the writers of which, or with many of ihmm, he had ${ }^{4 s}$ coutracted an intimate friendship. Fron them he learned, that a *. powerfal $m$ 'narchy had been established fur ages in Iran before the ac" cession of Cayumers 3 , that it was called the Mahabadian dynasty for a
os reasou which will soon be mentioned; and that many princer, of whom
26 seven or eight are only named in the Dabistan, and among theas Muh-
0" bulor Mahu Beli, had raised their empire to the zenith of huruan glory.
"If wecan rely on this "uuthority, which to me app ars unexceptionable.
"the Iraniun monarchy must have been the oldest in the * world."
Afler some new and valuable remarks on the ancient languages and characters of Iran, Sir William Jones proceeds to characterise the seligiun of the Desatir and Dabistan in the following words, which will form the best introduction to these volumes.
"The primeval religion of Iran, if ne rely on the authoriufadduof ced by Mohsan rani, was shat which Newton calls the oldebt (and


O If may he juretr calledithe soblest) of all religines: " $\AA$ firm beliof - that one suprrme God made he world by his power, and coatinually - governed it by his providrace; a pions fear, love and adoration 0 .

- him \& a due reverence for pareatsand aged persons; a fraternal affec
- tion for the whate hyman species, and a compassionate tenderness even
- furs the brute creation $\mathfrak{y}^{\prime}$ A sybtem of devotion so pure and sublim ${ }^{\text {e }}$ cs cuuld hardly among mortals, be of logg duration : and we learn from ${ }^{6}$ sbe Dabistan that the popular worship of the Iranians under Hushang, *" was purely Sabian ! a word of which I camnt offer aby certain ely ${ }^{\circ}$
" molug!, but which has been deduced by grammarians from Suba, an
"s Aost, and particularly the host of heaven, or the colestial bodie, in ot the adoration of which the Sabian ritual is believed to bave consisted-
et There io a descripition, in the leaseed work just mentioned, of the se ${ }^{-}$ or veral Persian sewples dedicated to the sun and platiets, of lise image ${ }^{\text {b }}$ " adored is them, and of the magnificent procession, to them on pre" scribed fentirals; one of which is protinbly repuenented by sculgite of in the ruived city of Jemstid. But the planetary worship in Persie "seems only part of afar more complicated religion, which we now " Gne in the Indian provinces; for Mohsan assures us that, in the "pi"f aion of the best inf rmed Persiazs, who professed the failh of Hush. "s ang, distinguithed from that of Zecalusht, the first monarch of Irans "a aud of the whule earith, was Malabad (a wurd apparent!y Sanacrit) a " who divided the people inta four orders, the religious, the military, " the commercial, and the servile, to which be assigned vames unques-- tindably the same in their origin with thuse now applied to the four en primary classes of the Hiodus Shey added, that he receired from the " Creatur, and promulgated among miel, a sacred book in a heaventy - Inrguage, in which the Muselmns author gives the Arabic titie of Dea "6 satur. or regulutions, but the origioul name of a hich he has not men. os tioned; and that fourteen Alatabads had appeared, or would appear, or in human slinpes for the guvernusent of this woald. Now them we " know that the Hiodus believe in fourleen Menur, or celestial persons " agee with similar functions, the first of whom left a book of regula "thors or divine ordinunces, which they huld equai to the Wede, and O sue language of which they helieve to be that of the Gods, we can - hardly doubt that the first corruption of the purest and oldest religion o. was the system of Indian thenlogy invented by the Braiman, and © prevalent in theseterritories, where the book of Mahabad, or Mens, o is at this moment the standard of all religious and moral duties. The " sccessinn of Cayumers to the throne of Persia, in the eighth or ainth -' century before Cbrist, seems to bave boen accompanied by a consider-
-s able revolution both in government and religion; he was most proia
nc bably of a different race from the Mababadians who preceded him,
st and hegan perhaps the new system of national faith which Hushang,
${ }^{[ }$Wbnee names it bears, completed ; but the reformation was partial,
*، for, white they rejected the complex polytbeism of their predeces.
"sors, they retained the laws of Mababad, with a superstitious vene.
"s ration for the sun, the planets, and fire; thus resembling the Hindu
"sects called Sauras and Sagnicas, the second of which is very nume
"rous at Benaras, where many agnihotias are continually blazingo
os and where the Sagnicas when they enter on their sacerdotal office
" kindle, with two pieces of the hard wood Semi, a fire which they
" keep lighted through their lives for their nuprial ceremony, the pere
" formance of solemn sacrifices, the obsequies of departed ancestors,
" and their own funeral pile. This remarkable rite was continued by
"Beratusht, who reformed the old retigion by the additi n of genii, or
" angels, presiding over months and days, of new ceremonies in the ve-
"s neration shewn to fire, of a new work which he pretended to have
" received trom heaven, and above all by establisbing the actual adora.
- (ion of one supreme Being. He was born, according to Mobsang, in
"t the district of Rai; and it was he (not as Ammianus asserts, bis pro.
" tector Gushtasp) who Iravelled into India, that he might receive
*information fram the Brahmans in theology and ethics. It is barely "t possible that Pythagoras knew him in the capital of Irak; but the
"Grecian sage must then have been far advanced in years; and we
" have no certain evidence of an infercourse between the two philoso.
"c phers. The reformed religion of Persia continued in force till that
" country was subdued by the Muselmans; and, without sludying the
©c Zend, we have ample information concerning it io the modern Peris sian wrilings of several who professed it. Babman always onmed $\mathrm{Ze} e^{-}$ ${ }^{6}$ ratusht with reverence; but he was in trutb a pure theist, and strong${ }^{5}$ I Iy disclaimed any adoration of the fire or other elements; he denied " that the doctrine of two coeval principles, supremely good and su" promely bad, formed any part of his faith; and he often repeated " with enrphasis tlte verses of Firdunsi on the prostration of Cyrus and " his paternal grandfather before the blaziog altar ; 'Thiuk not that ibey * were adorers of fire; for that element was only an exalted object - on the lustre of which they fixed their eyes; they humbled themselves
- a whole week before (iod; and, if thy understanding be ever so little
- exerted, thou must acknowledge thy dependence on the Being str-
- premely pure.' Ia a story of Sodi, gear the close of bis benutiful
"Bustan".
is Finstan, concerning the idol of Somanath, or Mahadera, he con-
- funtuls the religion of the. Aindus with that of the Giabrs, calling the
- Brahmans ont only Mughe (which might be juctified by so passuge in
" the Mesnavi) but eveis reaters of the Zend and Pa/end; Now, whe-
"ther this comfiaton proceeded from real or pretended ignorance I
" caunet decisie, but an as well convinged that the doctrimes of the Z.end -1 wele diatinct from thone ofllie Veda, as I ann than stie religion of the
- Buahnan:, with whom we couverse evers dat, prevailed in Persis, "before the airicusion of Caymmers, whom the Parsis, from respoct to
" his memors. comider an the fint of inen, although they believe in an
" universal deluge before his reign."
"Withthe religana of the old Persiamy their philosnphy (or as muck " as we hnow of 11 ) was intimately conmested; for they were assidn" ous obververs of the Lumlnaties, which they adored, and establistied, " according 10 Molisan, wha (whtatias in some degree the fragments of "Berosus, a number of arthicial cicles with distinct names, which seem as to indicate a knowledge of the perind in which the equinoxes appear "to reanlue. They are wid nim to haveknosn the mnst wonderful "powers of nature, and thense to haveacquited the fane of Magicians, s" and + enchanters \&c."

After a femobservations on the mystical flienlogy, the monumentsof sculpture, and the sciences and arts of the anctent Persians, the learned anthor concludes. "Thus has it been proved by clear evidence and plain ** reasonirg, that a poserful monarchy was gotablinthed in Iranlung be-- Sore the Assyrian or Pishdadi government; ihat it was in trutha Hindrs "a monarchy, though if any chuse to call it Chseath, (a-lean, or Scythian " we shall not enter into a debate oumere namn: : that it subsisted many " centuries, and that its listorg has been engrafied nithat of the llindus " nhofounded the monarchies of Ayodryn ard Indraprestha; that the e" Fançuage of the Crat Petsian empire was the mustier of the Sariscrit, " and consequently of the zeadnand Parsi, a- well as whe lireek, $I$ atin, "s and Gothic, that the 'unguage of the A:sy rians wa: the pareat of the c6 Chaldaic and $\ddagger$ Pablivi."

It is not surprizing that the deliberate judgment of so enlightened an onquirer as Sir William Jones, and the important corrilisons to which the disquisitions founded on the facts contained in the De-atir esidentlyled, should hare excited a very strang desire to diccorernad bring to l'gb: a

+ Asiat, Res: Yol, II pp. 58-6\%.
士 Ibidp. 64.
volume sn precious to bistory. This wish has been often and strongly expressed by the persons who were hest qualified to appreciate the value of such a work. But the restimony containrd in the Disconsse of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings at the pubiic visitation of the College of Fort William on the ljth July 1816, is that which is mo-l highly gratifying to the Editor, not only as being the opinion of a nobleman pro* foundly conversant with the history and spirit of the East, but as convaining a fittering compliment to the Editur himself; ' Abmong the " Jiterary notices of this year," says the Governor General, " there is "s one, which, although not edited under the immediate auspices of
-6 this Institution, areven of this Governmen', is, nevertheless sogreat a
* literary curiosity, that I rannot refrain frum bringing it forward, by
${ }^{66}$ public mention, on thisoccasion. I allude to that interesting work,
* the Desatir, which had for some time been lost to the literary world, un-
${ }^{66}$ til a copy was almost accidentally recurered by the learned Chiep
* Priest of the Parsee religion at Bombay. A translation into Englivh \&
${ }^{66}$ a glossary of the obsolete words has been prejured under the superir.-
"tendence of the Munlla, and in this state the 1 ork is now itithe press
st at that presidency. The Desatir, which purports to br a collection of
os the works of the elder Persian prophets, will be peculitrly an ohject of
"f curi sity with the learned of Europe, as well as of this conutr, for it is
"s unquestionably the only relique which exists of the literature of that
"period of Persian history, which is familiar to us from its connection
of with the history of Grence."
Where a work comes before the public with such high pretentions, it is but reasonable to expect that some account shonld be given, not only of the mention which has been made of it by the writers of past ages, but of the way in which the copy from which it is now painted was originally found.

The Deşatir is known to have existed for many years and has frequently been referred to by Persian writers, though as it was regarded as the Sacred Volume of a particular sect, it seems to have been guarded with that jealous care, and that uncummunicative spirit that have particularly distinguished the religious sects of the Last. We can only fairly expect theiefore, that the contents should be known to the followers of the stct. It is arcordingly quoted by Behram lierhad, the author of the Sharistani Cliar Cheinen, who flourished in the reign of Akbar, and dicd about $A$. D. 1694. in the reign of the Emperor Jehangir. This author, who appears (o) have been a native of Shiraz, thongh oulwardly a Musselman, таas çcally a Parsi, or rather a disciple of Azel-Kcinan, a philosn.
phical ascetic, tho founded a new sect on the foundation of the sis. dient Parsicenets. The Desatir was konwn to Inkim-ibni-KhalifutTehrizi Mubammed IJusain, the author of the Burhani Katin, the best dictiodary eatant of the Persian langnage, wholived in the nge of Shab Jebas $;$ and at that time the credit of the Desatir muat have beenhigh, since the ofteh quotes the commentary as bisnuthority for words in the old Persian. The author of the Dabistan, who seemsto have Anurished is the reigns of Jehangir and Shah Jeban, frequently mentions the Dess\&ir, and indeed adupts if for his guide in the account which he gives of the religious dynasties of Maliabad and his successors.
Astothe copy from which the present edition was printed, it is carefolly taken from that in the possession of the Editor, Mula Firuz, being the only manuscript of the work knowu to exist. It was purchased at Iofahan by his father about forty five years ago, from one $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{ha}_{\mathrm{a}}$ Muhammed Taher, a bookseller, who, understanding that the E.ditor's father was an Indian Parsi, brought it to him for sale, induced by the words Kitabi Gabri (a Gabr Book) which were written ont he cover. Kaus, the fatber of Firuz, had been sent by the Parsis of Indiatn travel in Persia for the purpose of making some enquiries regarditg the remmant of the Parsis in that country; and particularly in search of caterials that might enable him to settle the disputes which prevailed among the Parsis of India concerning their computation of time; the difference of a complete month baving taken place in their modes of reckonine, during the Iong interruption of intercourse between the Patsis nf India and those of Persia; a circumstance which had produced a schism nt Sirat ; some foliowing the Kalendar of the Parsis of Kerman, others that which bad bees is use for some centuries among the Parsis of India. This harmiess sehism afill contioues.
Some years ago this work atracted the notice of the Honarahle J. rathan Duscan, the late Governor of Rombay, a genteman whose friendship the Eiditor thad the hippiness of enjoying for a long period. He had devored much of hisnttention to the manners and institutions of the East, and was equally distingui, hed for the zenl a th which he hime self prosecuted these enquiries, and for the linesality with which he patronised those who did. Mr. Duncan was struck with the character of the rork, and after various enquiries regarding its anthenicity, of thich he satisied himself, resolved tosteal snme hours from pablic bu-iness to derote to the task of translating the Desatir a In labe in whith at rarious periods duriog the conrre of cearly five years, has assizeed by the Editor.

In the gear 1811, Mr. Duncan was advised to leave Bomboy, in enno sequence of his decliniug healith. Still faithful to his resolution of conpleting the translation of the Desatir, which he had resolved to present Conis Majesty as the most valuable tribute that he could offer bim on his return from the East, he gained the Editor's consent to accompany him to the Isle of France that he might assist in the translation which was nuw considerably adranced: but the death of Mr. Duncan, before he could embark, deprived the Editor of one of his most valued friends, and put anend to this plan, which had occupied some of his latest thoughts, when nearly one half of the work was finished. The part which be ernnslated has, it is understood, been seat to England with his other pas pers. It is to be regretted that Mr. Duncan did not live to complete a work for which he was every way 'so well qualified.

Soon after this event, when General Sir John Malcolm was collecting materials fur his History of Persia', the accounts which he had heard regarding the Desatir, and the high opinion of its value entertained by Sir William Jones, produced some enquiries which terminated in his expressing to the Editor his decided judgment that it should be given to the public in the original, that its pretensions and merits, such as they were, might meet with a more complete and fair investigation than it was possible for thea to receive $u$ hile the work remained in manuseript $;$ aud in deed, as far as has yet appeared, stut upina single copy.

For ihe favourableterms in which the Editor and his plans are men. $\gamma_{\text {ioneó by Sir John Malcolmi in various parts of his admirable History of }}$ Persia, the Liditor returns that gentleman his most grateful thank.

The opinion of the historian of Persia, which had so much weight with the Editor, and was likely to have so much with the public, led to the present publication. The text of the Desatir is how pribted entire, a long with its Persian translation and commentary, under the care of the Editor, who has lahoured with unwearied zeal to leave nothing undone on his part, that could reuder the work complete. To the origiaal work he has added a glossary of such ancient and tecitnical words as occur in e eold Persian translation, and to those who make the language or antiquities of Persis their study, this glossary, the frnit of many years' observation, may not be esteemed the least valuable part of the volumes. The whole he commits to the judgment of the learned.
Tro the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Rombay his most grateful tlianks are due for the liberal patronage they have afforded to thiv Rublication,

Nor enn he conclude this Preface without retarning his acknowledgmentoto Mr. Erskine for the valuable assistance received from him in sunny instances during the progress of this nodertaking.
With these observations the Editor delivers to the public a work which or many years has been his favorite study. Unies his partiality for 21 misleads him, he trusts that it will be received as a valuable addition to the historical and literaryannals of the East. The few years of his life that may yet remain to him he intends to devote to the completion of an Epic poem on the Conquest of India by the Britisb, "on which he has for many years been employed, and which he has nearly brought to a close.
If his name is to be known to future ages and to be enrolled among the small number of poets whose works bave survived the louch of time, he fondly hopes that it may be conveyed to posterity by the same work which recordo the unrivalled triumphs of British valor; and that, by the fortunateassociation, his fame may perish only with the memory of British glory.

Boxasy, qo Mey 1818.
-The George-bameh.

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# [TIEBOOK <br> OF THE <br> PROPHET, TIIE GREAT ABAD.] 

1. JeT us take refuge with Mezdân from evil thoughts which mislead and afflict us.
2. In the name of Shemta, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Kind, the Just !
3. In the name of Lâreng!
4. 'The origin of Mezdam's being none can know. Except Himself, who can comprehend it ?
5. Existence and unity and identity are inseparable properties of His original substance, and are not adventitious to Him.

Commentary. Whence it is clear that althongh your substance is not adequate to the discovering of things till you are affected by the quality of know. ledge; while as soon as you are so affected, such discovery becomes practicable; yet that the same is not the case with God, (Yezdan) as He knows every thing by his own substance without the intervention of qualities.
a This title is not in the original and is sdded to make the first Bork unform with the others. All the tules of the Books have been added by the Persian translatur or by some transcriber; ss the names given in them to the various propleta are those of the translation, not of the original.
[Note of the Tramsutor.]
0. $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{E}}$ is without beginning, or end, or associate, or foe, or like unto him, or friend, or father, or mother, or wife, or child, or place, or position, or body, or any thing material, or colour, or smell.
7. He is Living, and Wise, and Powerful, and Independent and Just: and his knowledge extends over all that is heard, or seen or that exists.
8. And (all) existence is visible to his knowledge at once, without time: and from Him nothing is hid.

Commentary. The perfection of his knowledge consists in this, that it has no dependence on time : and it appertains to his greatness that nothing appears as past, present or future; the whole progress of time and length of duration, with the events which, succeeding each other in successive portions, mark its divisions, are visible to Giod at one moment : not as in our knowledge which we receive by broken portions; some of events that are past, some of such as are now visible, and others of such as are to come.
9. He doth not evil \& abideth not with the *evil-inclined. Whatever He hath done is good.

* Persian Note. He wishes not for evil, and is not an evil-wisher.

10. In the name of Lareng!
11. The Simple Being, without hope of return,
return, of his own beneficence and love of good, first of all, created a substance free and unconfined, unmized, immaterial, not subject to time, without body or aught material, or dependence on bodr, or matter, or quality, named Bebnam, whose title is the chief of Angels.

Comuentary. Hail to the Bountiful Goll the Bestower of gool. the Benero!ent, the Just, the Friend of Bonn'y: who without the supplicat:on of petitioner, or the prayer of cate to asin, or the eatreaty of entreater called lorth Berwis! Tiv His grace, there is no bound! Know Ilim as the One worthy of praise !
12. He *is wholly excellence, and goodness altogether. By lim (God) created the substance of $\dagger$ Amsham; with+ Mânistâr the Governor of Suuls, \& 中'lânistâr the Governor of bodies,

Persian Mones. *Bchinam called the fursi' (Khirid or.) Inteiliss =ne: and the first (ilhush or) Kearon.
$\dagger$. Imshain. The secord Intelligence and Angel.
$\ddagger$ Ministir Rewambud. Manisiar is the name of the Soul (or spinat) who gumds the hichest heazen, and who is stiled Rewimbiat, or chief of Souls.

+ Tuncstiar Tentimbid. The laly of the highest houren is cullod Tinnstai"; and Tenain-bud, or chief of Bodies, is his tille.

13. And by* Anshâm (he created) tFâmshîm and + Ferârjâm and †Sâmâzhâm.

Perstan Notes. *By the Angel Amsham, who is the second ( $\mathbf{K}$ hii id or) Intelligence.

+ Fâmsham is the name of the hearen immediately below the highest.
$\ddagger$ Ferârjàm, the name of the Soul of that hecien.
+ Sâmâzhâm the Body of the heaven.

14. In this manner by each Intelligence he created another Intelligence, and a Soul, and a Body, till he completed the system of the Heavens.
15. As for example *Ferens $\hat{2}, \& \nmid L \hat{u} t i ̂ n s \hat{a}$, and +Armensâ.

Persiav Notes. *Ferensî, the Intelligence of the sphere of Ktioann (Saturn).

+ Lâlinsâ its Soul.
$\ddagger$ Armensâ its Body.

16. And Anjumdâd and Nejmâzîd and *Shîdârâd:

Persian Note. And the Inteiligence of the splieve of Hormuzd (Jupiter) is Anjumdúd, its Soul Nijmâsûd, its Body shidârâd.
17. And Behmenzêd, and Fershîd and Rizbâdwâd:

Persian Note. These are the Intelligence the Soul, and the Body of the sphere of Behram (Mars)!
18. And Shadârâm, and Shadâyâm and Nishâdirsâm.

Persian Note. The Intelligence, Soul and Body of the sphere of the Sun.
19. And Nirwân and Tirwân and Rizwân:

Persis.iv Nofe. The Intelligence, Soul and Body of the heaven of Nalid (Venus).
20. And Irlûs and Firlûs and Warlâs:

Peastav Notr. The Intelligence, Soul and Body of the Sphere of Tir (Mercury).
21. And Fernûsh and Wernûsh and Arcûsh he did create.
Penstav Note. The Intelligence, Soal and Body of the Spliere of the Moon.
22. Of their excellencies and number little is said ; seeing that the Angels are innumerable.
23. The heavy-moving ostars are many, and each has an Intelligence, a Soul and a Body.
24. And in like manner every distinct division of the heavens and planets, hath its Intelligences and Souls.
25. The number of the Intelligences, and Souls, and Stars, and Heavens, Mezdâm knows.
25. In the name of ${ }^{\circ}$ Lareng !
c The heavy-movine stars are the fisedstars, in contras dis n:lon t t:le plan is which have been betire enumerated. Transl:

6 A name of God, meaning the Being free from qualities.
T"ムume
27. The whole Spheres are round, and are - pure, and never die.
28. Neither are they light or heavy, cold or hot, moist or dry.
29. They have neither growth nor decay, desire nor aversion.
30. They do not possess the susceptibility of assuming or putting off an aspect: of being broken or joined.

Commentary. They cannot be forn or sewn, broken or mended, rent or united.
31. They are ever revolving in their orbits; and their revolution is self-directed: since they are living and susceptible of knowledge.
32. And in that Mansion there is no death, nor birth, nor assuming, nor putting aside a form.
33. The inferior (terrestrial) world IFe made subject to the superior (11r celestial) world.
34. In the name of Lareng!
35. Intelligence is not dependent on Body, but the Soul receives its perfection from the Body.
36. Heaven is the abode of Angels, the city of Souls, and the place of Spheres.

[^2]37. Whosoever approaches the* Angels, sees the substance of the Lord of the World;

* Perstian Fote. Iho are the Intulligences axd Souls of the spheres.

38. The raptare thence arising no transport of the lower world can equal: the tongue cannet express, nor the ear hear, nor the cye see such ecstacy.
39. In the Heavensthere is pleasure such as none but those who enjoy it can conceive.
r 40. The lowest degree of (enjoyment in) hearen is such as is telt by the poorest of men when be receives a gift equal to this whole lower world.
40. Moreover the pleasures that arise in it, from the beauty of wives, and handmaids, and slaves, from eating and drinking, from dress, and fine car:ets and commodious seats is such as cannut be comprehended in this lower world.
41. To the Celesrials the bounty of the Most High Mezdâm hath vouchsafed a body which admitteth not of separation, which doth not was old, and is susceptible neither of pain nor defilement.
42. In the name of Lareng!
43. Fernûsh* is the repository of the influences of the upper Spheres ;
*Prasian Note. The Intel.igence of the Spliere of the Moon.
Commentary. Fernât', who is the Intelisence of the sphere of the Moon, showercth down on the simple elements, the forms, accidents, and qualities which he hath cillectell hy his own powers through the medlinm the revolui ns of $t$ e spheres, and the conjunctions of the planets, and the asperts of the stars.
44. Seeing this place is under the Intelligence of the Sphere of the Moon.
45. Varnûsh *is the fastrioner of forms.

* Peerstan Note. The Soul of the spherc of the Moon.

47. Below the sphere of the Moon was made the place of elements.
48. Over the Fire, the Air, the Water and the Earth were placed four Angels :
49. Anirâb, and Hirâb, and Semirâb and Zehîrâb.
50. Whatever things are compounded of the elements are either impermanent or permanent.

Commentary. What retaineth its form, is permanent; what doth not is impernanent.
51. The impermanent are fog, and snow, and rain, and thunder, and cloud, and lightning and such like.
52. Over each of these there is a Guardian Angel.
53. The Guardians of the fog, and snow, and rain, and thunder, and clouds, and lightning, are Milràm, Silrâm, Nilrâm, Mehtâs, Behtâm and Nishâm, and so of the others.

54 . And of the permanent compounded substances the first is the Mineral.
55. Of it there are many species, as the ruby, and the sapphire and such like.
56. And these have Guardians, such as Beherzâm and Neherzâm.
Penstan Notr. Behersinn is the protector of the ruby; Neherzâm of the sapphire.
57. The next is the Vegetable, of which too there are many species, as the cypress and the plane, whose Guardians are Azerwân and Nuzerwân.
58. The next is the Animal, of which too there are many species, as the horse and man:
59. And of them too each hath its Guardian, as Ferârish and Ferzenrâm.
Persiniv Note. The former the protector of horses, the latter of Mankind.
60. Each of these three* children hath an active and intelligent $\dagger$ soul.

Pbrstay

## Persian Notes.* The Mlineral, Vegetalle and Animal.

$\uparrow$ Free and independent.
61. In the name of Lareng.

Mezdâm separated man from the other animals by the distinction of a soul, which is a free and independent substance, without a body, or any thing material, indivisible and without position, by which he attaineth the glory of the "Angels.
62. By His knowledge He united the Soul with the elemental body.
63. If one doth good in the elemental body, and possesseth useful knowledge, and acts aright, and is a Hirtâsp, and doth not give pain to harmless animals;

Persian Note. The name Hirtasp is applied to the zorshipper of Iezdan who refrainns from much eating and sleep from the love of God.
a Note by Mulha Fiutiz. In the Giat verse some words of the thandation seem to have been omilled or mustasern by the lianscrilorf. Wherefore size humble Firlz, according to the best of his poos understanding, lias rendered the !rans. lation cunformable to the text and inserted is aboue: the original translation is as surder. "In the name of lezdâ". "The Mighty Yezlán stl-cted Ma* from the other A.i. -6 mols aind by grving him a glorious Soul which is an mile. or pendent substance, and free from matter and form, indivi.or sible, not having poaition. whhut a borly, and of which it ec cannot be predicated that it has a body, whlonut begina er ning and without end, unboundect and immense, and su it of is cuntained the excellence of the fingelse".
84. When he putteth off the inferior Lody, I will introduce him into the abode of Angels, that he may see Me with the nearest angels.
65. And if he be not a Flirtisp, but yet is wise and far removed from evil, still will I elevate him to the rank of Angel.
co. And every one, accurding to his knouledge and his actions. shall assume his place in, the rank of Intelligence, or Soul, of Heaven, or Star, and shall spend eternity in that blessed abode.
67. And every one who wisheth to retura to the lower world, and is a doer of good, shall, according to his knowledge, and conversation, and actions, receive something, either as a King, or Prinie Minister, or some high ofice, or wealth;
68. Until he meeteth with a reward suited to his deeds.

Comesmatary. Me saysthe he witl meet with an enl correyanding to his actons in his new stute of ex. Hation. The pojl et Ahat, lise holy, on whom and on his faithinl poiloners be the grace of lezuân, enquited, () Blerciful Jidire! and O Juat Preaerver! Firtuors Kinys, and retists, and the mighty are atacked by dieeases in ticie bo lify, and wilt grief on account of their te'a ions ald conatections, and so :orth. How
is this, and wherefore? The Lord of the World, the Master of Existence made answer :
69. Those who, in the season of prosperity, experience pain and grief, suffer them on account of their words or deeds in a former body, for which the Most Just now punisheth them.

Commentary. It must be remarked that when any one has first done eril and next good, and has entered into another Cody: the Granter of desires, in this new state, grants him his desires: andmoreover, in conformity to His justice, makes him suffer retribution for his offence ; and suffers nothing to pass without its return. For, should He omit any part of the due retribution, He would not be Just.
70. In the name of Lareng.

Whosoever is an evil-doer, on him He first inflicteth pain under the human form: for sickness, the sufferings of children while in their mothers' womb, and after they are out of it, and suicide, and being hurt by ravenous animals, and death, and being subject* ed to want from birth till death, are all retributions for past actions: and in like manner as to goodness.

Commentary. Oisserve that he says that every joy, or pleasure or pain that affects us from birth till death, is wholly the fruit of past actions which is now reap)ed.
21. The lion, the tyger, the leopard, the panther and the wolf, with all -ravenous animals, whether birds, or quadrupeds, or creeping things, have once possessed authority: and every one whom they kill hath been their aider; or abettor, who did evil by supporting, or assisting, or by the orders of, that exalted class ; and having given pain to harmless animals are now punished by their own masters.
72. In fine, these Grandees, being invested with the forms of ravenous beasts, expire of suffering and wounds, according to their misdeeds : and, if any guilt remain, they will return a second time, and suffer punishment along with their accomplices.
Commentary. And mect will due retribution, till in some way their guilt is removed: whether at the first time, or the second time, or the tenth, or the hundredth time, or so forth.

## 73. In the name of Lareng!

Cominentary. The Lord of the World speaks thus to the great prophet Abâd ;
74. Do not kill harmless * animals, (Zindbâr) for the retribution exacted by the Wise on their acts is of another sort : since the horse submits to be ridden on, and the
ox, the camel, the mule, and the ass bear burdens. And these in a former life were men who imposed burdens on others unjustly.
*Penstan Note. The Zindhâr are the harm?ess aminals that do not destroyothers: such as the liorse, the came', the mule, the ass, and other's of the saine lind.
75. If any one knowingly and intentionally kill a harmless animal, and do not meet with retribution in the same life either from the Unseen or the earthly ruler, he will find punisiment awaiting him at his next coming.
f6. The ki!ling of a harmless animal is equal to the killing of an ignorant, harmless man.

7\%. Know that the killer of a harmless animal is caught in the wrath of Mezdim.
78. Dread the wrath of Dai. (God.)
79. In the name of Lareng!

If a ravenous animal kill a harmless animal, it must be regarded as a *retaliation on the slain: since ferocious animals exist for the purpose of inflicting such punishment.

* Persiav Note. It is a punishment on the amimad killed, and an atomement for blood spill, and a retibu. tion for the misdeeds of the slain.

80. The slaying of ravenous animals is laudable, since they in a former existence. bave been siedders of blood, and slew the guiltless. The punisher of such is blest.

Commentary. For to punish them is boing good, and waiking in the way or the commands of the Great Gol. Whence we perceive that he enjoins iavenous animals to be put to death, vocause to be bilied is the:r punishment.

## 81. In the name of Lareng !

Such persons as are foolish and evildoers, being enclosed in the body of vegetables, meet with the reward of their stupidity and misdeeds:
82. And such as possess illaudable knowledge and do evil, are enclosed in the body of minerals;
83. Until their sins be purified; after which they are delivered from this suffering, and are once more united to a human body: and according as they act in it, they again meet with retribution.
84. In the name of Lareng!

If a man be possessed of excellent know•• ledge, yet follow a wicked course of action, when this vile body is dissolved he doth not get another elemental body, nor doth his
soul get admittance into the upper abode, but his evil dispositions becoming his tormentors, assume the form of burning fire ${ }_{3}$ of freezing snow, of serpents, dragons and the like, and inflict punishment on him :
85. And far from the happy abode, and from Mezdâm and the angels, and from a material body, he broileth in tormenting flame; and this is the most horrible stage of Hellar

Commentary. He next addresses the holy Abâd;

- 86. Say thou, May the Lord of Being preserve thee and thy friends from this great torment.

87. In the name of Lareng!

When hungry and sleepless you fix your heart on the Lord of Being, separating yourself from this elemental body, you see the Heavens, and the stars, and the angels, and God.
88. Again you return to the material body: and when this lower body is dissolwed, you once more reascend to that height which you have surveyed, and remain there for ever.
89. In the name of Lareng :

In prayer, turn to any side: but it is best to turn to the stars and the light.

- Commentary. He says, han, io that Being who is without phece, you may pray in all fincetions; and that the prayer is gond whitherourer yom turn in praving to Him: but nevertheless that it is beet to pray tomands the stars and lights, and that prayers made tonaris the stars and celestial luminaries are mest acceprablic.

90. Chuse a wife: and look not on the bedtellow of another; neither lie with her:
91. Inflict punishment on evil-doers:
@2. Break not your bargain, and do not take a false oath :
92. Whatever an offender doth to another do even so unto him:

Comuentary. He says, the punishment must he proportioned to the oficnec, so that a slight punidment slould not be inhlicted on a grievous olience as a retribution, nor a grievous funisfoment on a sight offence. That if any one be slain with a stone it is intiopenally necessary tiat the stayor sho:ld, in like manmer, he hilled wit') a stone; and if with a sword, with a sword.
94. Drink not so much of the sense-destroyer as to become in:oxicated.
95. The property of an *impotent person deliver to an upright man till be attaineth his reason.

* Pershan Note. from mino: il: or defect of reanon.

Commentary. This signifies that when the ch.lu becomes a man, what was given in ulust be resto:-d :0 him.
96. The property left by the father and mother, divide equally among the sons and daughters: and to the wife give a little. ${ }^{\text {c }}$
97. Shew kindness to those under you, that you may receive kindness from Mez dâm:
98. The Lord of Being created his servant *free: if he doth good he gaineth heaven; if evil, he becometh an inhabitant of hell.

* Persian vote. So that he can chuse good and evil and do them.

Commentany. Since the Most Just has conferred on his creature the faculty of distinguishing good from evil, and given him power to incline to either : hence, if he do good according to the commands of the Just God (Dadar), in whom there is nothing but good and excellence, the lighest heaven, the choocest heaven is his abode : while if the be of evil dispositions he finds his seat in hell. It is pl in that praise-worthy or blamea. bleactions, good and bad conduct are the peoplers of heaven and hell: and that the orders of the incomparable God are like the prescriptions of the physician. Whoever observes the advice of the l3enevolent, the W ise, escapes afliction, and by a litlle forbearance attains everlasting health : while the disease of him who does not attend to it encreases. The physician of course is not answerable for eilher his health or sickness.

[^3]
## prophet, the great aban.

99. Evil proceedeth not from the Goud of Existence, and He loveth mucter
100. In the name of Lareng!

The Superior Beings and the Inferiur Beings are the gift of the Giver: they cannot be separated from Him : they have been, are, and shall be.

Commentary. Seeing that the Bountiful halies not back what He gives; for that is the propetty of tlee avaricious al:d rude man.
101. The world, like a radiation, is not and cannot be separated from the sun of the substance of the mighty God
102. The lower world is subject to the sway of the upper world.
103. In the beginning of it's revolution the sovereignty over this lower world is committed to one of the slow-moving stars.
104. Which governeth it alone for the space of a thousand years ;
105. And for other thousands of years each of the heavy-moving stars, and swiftmoving stars becometh it's partner, each for one thousand years.
106. Last of all the moon becometh its associate.
Commentarm. For a thousand ycars, like all the xest.
107.

10\%. After that, the first associate will get the sovereignty.

Commentary. So that we may call the star which first supported the regal authonity, the first ling: and that star which in the second thomsand years, was it's pariner, the second king: because, after the lapse of the regal reign of the first ling, this second became ling. For it is said that at the termiation of the rule of the first king, the first partner who was originally the partner of the first king, hecomes king.
108. The second king goeth through the fone round as the first King; and the utiers are in like manner his associates.
109. Last of all the first *king is for a thoosand years the partner of the second ling.

* Penetan Note. The period of whose reign is noü fast and gone.

110. Then the period of the reign of the second king is also past.
111. And understand that the same is the course as to all the others.

Commentary. For every one of the fixed slars and planets becomes king, and is each ruler by itself for one thousand years, and for other thousands along with pariners.
112. When the Moon hath been king, and all have been associates along with it, and it's reign too is over, one Grand Period is accomplished.
113. After which the Sovereignty again returneth to the first king, and in this way there is an eternal succession.
Commentary. The beginning of the Period being frem the first hing, and its, comulusion with the moon.
114. And in the beginning of the Grand Period, a new order of things commenceth in the lower world.
115. And, not indeed the very forms, and knowledge, and events of the Grand Pe riod that hath elapsed, but others precisely similar to them will again be produced.

Commentary. He says that, it the beginning of the Grand Perion, combinations of the eiements commence, and figures are proluced that, in appearance, and in their act-, deeds and speech are sinilar to the figures, know'edge and deds of the part Giand Revo. Jution: not that the very same tigures are produced; since the bringing back of what is past in not fitting : for were it desirable to bring such back, why were they broken and destroyed? 'The Grand Arlificer does nothing of which He repents Him.
116. And every Grand Period that cometh resembleth from beginning to end the Grand Period that is past.
117. O my chosen Abad! in the beginning of this Grand Period thou, with thy bedmate, didst survive; and none other was left: now Mankind proceed from thee.

Commentary.

Commentary. It is to be oliserved that the cone clusion of a Grand Period, only two persons are lefi in the worlt, one man and one womat! all the reut of mankind perish: And hence mankind derive their o:igin from the woman and man who survive, and from whose loins numbers issue in the new Girand Periont. Hence He says"to Alâd, The origin of mankind is from thee, and all proceed from thy root, and thou art the father of them all.
118. In the name of Lareng!

Commemtary. He addresses the hlessed Alâd;
119. The most blest of men are such as are obedient to and followers of thee.
120. The dearest to Mezdâm is he who acteth according to thy injunctions
121. Whom thou expellest, him Mezdâm expelleth.
122. Thou art the chief of Mankind.
123. Thy followers shall many years be sovereigns in the world.
124. Know that the world shall never enjoy such happiness as in the time of the princes of thy religion.
125. As long as Mankind do nat commit exceeding evil, thy religion, which is the mercy of Mezdâm, shall not lose it's rulers.
126. The extirpation of thy religion from among Princes is one of the torments of Hell upon Mankind.

## 127. In the name of Lareng!

Comprstary. He nows give some in! ormation regarding the sert, thint we tomise;
128. A Band willappear who are knowers and doers of good, mortifying the senses. (Tipasbûd).

Comuentary. Tiphos means alldeniat in the way of Goud and lise worbhip, in sew.e.t to abs.linence in eating, dintitur am! sleep. And one who exercises such ahtimence is called a Tipeivend and Hitrasp.
120. And this Bind are in a blessed road.
130. And there is a different Band who know and do good, without practising austerities, and who investigate the real nature of things by the guidance of reason, and live as Sirdasp.

Persian lote. The sirdiop are such as seek good wilhout mortifying their bodies :n uezoian.

Compentary. The Sirclisp is that searcher after God, who secks llim withont (subjecting himself to) abstinence in food or sleep, and mithout (affecting) solitary seclusion; who attempts to explain hielden things by the guidance of the understanding; and who does not deem it lawful to hart any thing haring life. The two classes that have been mentioned are distinguished as the enlightened and the guides.
131. A Band pext succeed, who know good, and practise evil, vexing harmless creatures.

Commentarye

Commentary. The distinctive mark of this band is that they love knowledge and ingenuity: and yet vex harmless aninals, and slain t!eir mouths with the blood of unoffending creatures, and fill their bellies with them.
132. There is a Band that mingle together seruzrâm, and nirurâin and jirazrâm.

Commentary. What first shines on the heart in worshipping Yezlân is callid Seruzrâm: and evidence that is agreeable to the understanding, and the words consonant to reason are called Nirûrâm: while the remark which is absurd and not founded on reason is called Jurazrâm : and by these the pure-hearted are distinguished.
133. One Band say that except the substance of God there is nothing immaterial.

Commentary. The distinguishing mark of this class is that tliey hold that all the angels are borlies and material ; but that the essence of God is free and independent.
134. There is another class that say that Mezdâm is matter.

Commentary. And these materialists infer that God lias a human form and such like.
135. And some bold that Mezdâm is a Temperament.

Commentary. Which is a power peculiar to body. 136. One class deem themselves prophets, in spite of their molesting harmless creatures.
137. Without kindness to harmless animals and self-mortification, none can arrive at the angels.
138. Such abide beneath the sphere of the moon, and by virtue of their little selfmortification, following their own fancies, liken what they see to other things, and thus come to act wrong.

Commentarys. He says that one chass estrem theme selves prophets and messengers of God. But as with. out mortif, ing the body, throwing off bad disposition ${ }^{3}$ and accumulating good works, the chief of which is bumanity to harmuless ani:nals, it is impossible to ascend the spheres and reach the siars and aagels; and as this class have not folluwed such a course, bence, from the deficinncy of their morification and from their not having endured sufficia't suffering, they see some light below the sphere of the moon : and their soul not have ing gained the ascendency over the imagination, they fashion what things they bberve according to the creations of their own imagination: thus suiting their knomledge to the system of their fincies: and they do not discover the real nature of what they see, but follow. ing the image which their fancy has conceived fall from truth into destruction, and draw down their followers juto perdition.
130. One class observing that men are miserable, confine themselves merely to not killing them.
140. For there is a class that deems the killing of a man praiseworthy.

Commentary.

Commentary. By this be marks out a class, who, in order to appease the Mighty and Angels, kill men with the sword, and put themselves to death, suppos. ing that God will be gratified.
141. Some founders of Sects say, My re. ligion shall never be destroyed.

Commentary. He here points at a class who say to their disciples, Our religion passes not away; do not desert it.
142. And wars will arise among them.

Commentary. He indicales that conflicts will a:ie in the religions of these founters of Sects, and innora. tors in religion, and that they wiil fall out together: and that where there are many Sects in one relgion, and where many slipols proceed fiom one root, eacli branch deems the ather bad.
143. There is a class of men that have a little knowledge, but are not doers of good: and one of such as do some good, but have not much knowledge of good.

Commentary. He here marks a chass who are folt lowers of the wise, but do nut profit by their precepte: and another similar cliss who deem thenselves pure, and have a litte of good woiks, but yet are not wise.
144. And there shall be so many Sects and Princes that volumes shall be filled with them.
145. O A bád! Thou chosen of Mczuân! Except the Eersendaj (the Abüdim faill,)
there is no road to find the Self-Existent. By this road every one of the class of Huristûrs, and Nuristârs, and Suristârs and Ruzisfârs shall gain heavẹn, andé find a station according to his works.
Comaentary. Fersendajo is the name of the Re⿻ Riqion ar Mch-Alấl (or the Great Abàd) - In Pellevi the Huristars arecaled dithumin-They are the Mon beds and Hirbeds whase duty is to guard the faici, 10 confirm the knowledge and precepth of idgeion, and to establish ju-tice: The Xints:ars in Pellevi are named Rehtiolud̀rân, and aze lhe Princes and Warriors who are called to giandeur, and sulperiority, and command; and wotdly snax. The Sminais in. Pehteri are des: sominated Washerythan, and are devored in every bind of business and employment: The Ruzistais are in Pelleris stiled fiomhlishan ardare artizins and husb: dinen. Aud yout cammot find any man not incluo ded in these claseses,

## 146. In the name of Lareng !

Every one who laboureth in explaining the Fersendiaj, shall gain a high place in heaven.
147. Be cenidently assured that the Fer. sendiaj is true.

Comerntarar. lie says in Manhind, - Kinow ye all conaded aty, ami be weli asmi e.l, that the religion of the berenol lhad, (on whose sonl and on whose followers ta blewings ninmmered of te $11 \mathrm{i} e$, is ile se: ajght and trise coad. Let bian who liass any undere standing'
standing, and is in doubt, observe how far this halo lowed religion is superior to all other Sects, and that no other cuurse possesses such purity and sweetness, If he desires unfailingly to see and know what has been revealed, it may be done in two ways; Lither let him become a Ilitûap and by suffering pain discover the real nature of things with the mind's eye; or let him become a Sirdâsp and comprehend the real nature of things by evidence.

## 148. In the $n$ ame of Lareng!

Commentary. He aldecsses the human race;
149. Stand in dread of guilt, and deem the smallest offence great : for a slight ailment becometh a dreadful disease.

Commentamy. For the disorder that at first is slight, is cured if managel according to the prescription of the physician: but if trealcd lighty, or if no physician be consulted, it speedily encreases and comes to such a height as to pass the power of remedy: Now the advice of prophets, Desturs or Nobeds, resembles that of the Physician. If a man Le griered for his offences and cleave unto purity, and make choice of rejentance, he escapes from his disorder: but if he does not, then he reaches a place where his misery becomes everlast. ing.
150. Be not without hope of His mercy,

Commentary. He says, Ayoid evil in it's begin. ning, and whatever you may have done unwittingly, throw it off and repent of it. And be not without hope from the mercy of Giod; for He is kind and merciful. He afficts not his servant from wrath. He reseme
bles the teacler, who when the scholar atiends not to learning, chastens him with a rod for his good.
151. When each f the Sharistars completeth it's revolution or entereth it's Mansion, celebrate it as a Festival.
152. Regard the Ascetic and the Sage as your friend, and obey their injunctions.
153. At the birth of a child read the *Desâtir, and give something in the road of Mezdâm.

* Perstan Note. The Book of God.

154. A corpse you may place in a vase of aqua-fortis, or consign it to the fire, or to the earth.

Compentary. The usace of the Fersendajians regarding the dead was this : After the Soul had left the hody, they washed it in pure water, and diessed it in clean and perfumed vestinents: they then put it into a vase of aqua fortis, and when the body was dissolved, carried the liquid to a place far from the city and poured it out : or else they burned it in fire, after aturing it as has been said; or they made a dome, and formed a deep pit within it, which they built and whitened with stone, brick and mortar; and, on its edges, niches were constructed and platforms erected, on which the dead were deposited: or they buried a vase in the earth, and enclosed the corpse in it; or buried it in a coffin in the ground; And in the estima-
d. In the road of Mezdâm: that is for God's sake, in chao sity. Trans.
tion of the Fersendajians, the most eligible of all these was the vase of aqua-fortis.
155. After any one hath died, read the Desîtîr, and give something to the worshippers of God, that the soul of the departed may attain beatitude.
150. To Mezdâm there is nothing more pleasing than charity.
157. Make atonement for the offence which you may have committed.
158. Do good; and grant assistance to those of the same faith (hem-fersenj).
159. Take from the thief the double of what he hath stolen; and after beating him with a rod, throw him for some time into prison.
160. But if he will not amend, let him be led round the city, and let him be em. ployed in bearing heavy burdens.

Commentary. According to the religion of the Princes of the Fersendâj faith, if a person be taken a second time in theft, he is led with disgrace about the city, which operation they call Rukâz: after which, as a punishment, they beat him with a slick, place fetters on his feet, and make him carry brick and mud for repairing houses, and keep him always disagreeably employed in such labours.
101. One guilty of adultery is to be pu* nished by being beaten with rods and led about the city; and if still he be not restrained, make him an eunuch : a marricd woman must be imprisoned.
Commexfary. He says, if a married woman has been beaten with rods, and lad about the town for 'ying nith another mar, and yet agrin lie with a mas, ble must be put into perpetual confinement.
162. After performing the worship of Mezdàm, worship the Planets, and kiadle lights unto them.
103. Make figures of all the planets, and deem thein proper objects to turn to in worship:
164. One class of men here bilow falsely deem themselves happier than those $2 \rightarrow$ bove. Consort not with such.
185. Eaithlings cannot be equal to Cee lestials;
166. The Soul of man is however celestial ; and hence, when by piety and worship, it hath been separated from the inferior body, it may nevertheless become like unto them.
Commentary. He says, that though the Soul be celestial and though if it be wise and act well, it becomes like the celestials after it departs from the body :
yet that it does not become better and happier thatr they. Hence we perceivethat it cannot, while below, attain equality with the Celestials; and that those who make pretences to any superiority are deceivers and false teachers.
167. O Abâd! That is the word of Mezdâm which an Angel bringeth on thy heart.
168. Or what thou hearest from Mezdâm when thou leavest the body (nemidâi) along with the Chief of Angels.

Commentary. Nemiden is to leave the earthly bo$d y$, and again return to it : and also means to attain to a knowledge of the truth of things (or Inspiration). He says, The speech of God is not breath and does not possess sound: And that is Inspiration which descends on the heart through the intervention of an Angel, or that is learned of God when you have left the body. And this inspiration after you rejoin the body you commit to words and deliver forth by the breath of speech.
109. Thou hast seen me and heard my words ; convey these my words to all my servants below.

Commentary. Since the Celestials and Supernals are all obedient, and such as are near Yezdiin have no need of an eartbly prophet.
170. After thee Jyafrâm will revive thy teligion, and will be a mighty prophet.

Commentary. Hence He declares to the blessed Abâr, As this holy Religion in consequence of the wickedness of men will be corrupied and fall, Jyâfrâm, one of thy race, will revive thy religion, and difuse is anew among men : and he is a mighty Prophet.

## THEBOOK

## OF THE

## PROPIET JYAFRAN.

1. ET us take refuge with Mezdâm from evil thoughts which mislead and afflict us.
2. In the name of Shamtâ, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Loving, the Just.
3. In the name of Hermehr, the bestower of daily food on all living, the protector of the good.
4. Praise be unto the Self-Existent who first created the afree world, and next the world of bodies.
5. Look and behold! O Jyafrâm son of Abadârâd, how at the command of the Most High God (Mezdâm), the *Lord of Bodies, enclosing all bodies within his circuit, ever revolveth;
*Persian Note. Called Ten-salâr, Ten-bud, Ten* \&nten, Tenten, Tehemten, being the Grcat Sphere. 0
a The free world is composed of the Angels, Souls and Incelligences, tho are free from the incumbrance of bods.
b All these names belong to the Ninth or Higheas Hearen: they signify chnef of bodies, leader of bodies, body-ofo bodies, budy of beds. the incomfarable bods?
6. And carrieth the other spleres along with him from East to West ;
7. Although the revolution of the spheres. below the Great Sphere, is, by the decree of the Creator, from West to East.
8. And in the sky among the slow-revolving stars;
9. As the Ram, the Bull, the Two-forms, the Crab, the Lion, the Bunch of corn, the Balance, the Scorpion, the Bow, the Goat, the Water-bucket, the Fish.
10. And in like manner, in the lower heavens are the moving stars,
11. Sinâshîr, Berhesti, Belrâm, Heramîd, Benîd, Kaleng, Fâmshîd;
12. And these are my chosen servants, who never have been and never shall be disobedient.

Commentary. He says that the spheres, in spite of their magnitude and vicinity to God, are not exempted from his orders; and from time without beginning when they were created, even unto the end of eternity, never have disobeyed and neever shall disobey. 'The first time that I was called to the world above, the heavens and stars said untome, "O Sâsân! we have bound up our loins in the service of Yezdân, and never withdraw from it, because He is worthy of praise: and we are filled with astonishment how mankind can wander so wide from the commands of God!"
13. Next the fire, and air, and water. and earth ;
Comemiary. He says, after the syhere, the four elconents were createil.
14. And from the mixture of these the: Mineral, the Vegetable and Animal.

Commentary. Cied made and created.
15. All are actively employed by the art of the Most High.
16. In the name of the Beneficent, the Bestower of daily food on all living, the Protector of such as do well.
17. I. have said that 1 first of all chose $\Delta$ bâd, and after him I sent thirteen prophets in succession, all called Abâd.
18. By these fourteen prophets the world enjoyed prosperity.

Commentary. When you ald abid to the thirteen prophets whosucceeded him, they make fourleen. And the faith of them all was similar to that of the Mehâhâll, and they were fullowers of Mehîbâd, and thus made hingdoms Rourishing. Praiee be on Abdu, and on these Abâds!
19. After them the kings, their lieutenants, preserved the world in happiness.
20. When a hundred $\approx a \hat{d}$ of years had
c17. The sense would require this to be "I ayy unto thee."
passed under their sway, Abâdàrád, resign: ing the sovereignty, devoted himself exclusively to the worship of Mezdâm.

Commentari: It is to be observed that the follow: ers of the Fersendâj Religion call d a thousand time ${ }^{5}$ a thousand years a Ferd, and a thousand Ferds a Werd, and a thousand Werds a Merd, and a thousand Merds a Jâd, and three thousand Jâds a Wâd, and two thousand Wâds a Zâd; so that, following this computation, the kingdom remained with the Dynasty of Abâdians for a hundred Zâd of years. When this number of years was elapsed, Abâdârâd, the last Prince of the Abâdians, having found mankind bent on evil, resigned the government, and went into retirement: and so effectually did he escape the observation of men, that no one knows where he went. In consequence of his abdication the world fell into confusion, and the works of the preceding kings were destroyed. Then the good men went to Jyâfrâm, the son of Abâdârâd, who was a recluse like his father, and who, from his fondness for retirement, always lived remote from MariKind, and incessantly occupied with the worship of the Deity, and required him to assume the sovereignty, which however he declined, until the illustrious Book came down to him;
21. In the name of the Beneficent, the Bestower of daily food on all living, the Rewarder of such as act well.
22. O Jyâfrâm, son of Abâdârâd, since thy father hath resigned the royal power, do
thou now assume the Government, and adorn the Fersendâj Religion.
23. I have chosen thee for the work of prophecy, and have graced the Fersendâj by thee.
24. And lo! make the words of Heaven which I have sent unto thee, a portion of the *Desâtír.
*Perstan Nute. Which is the Bock of the blessed Mehibad.
25. And keep well the way of Ferzâbâd, for it is the religion of God ; and this faith shall never be lost from among the Mez. dêmians.
20. Whoever is the friend of God (Nûshdâi ), shall walk in this road.
27. In the name of the Beneficent, the Bestower of daily food to all living, the Rewarder of those who act well.
28. The Necessarily-Existent!

Commentary. Whose Being is necessary; the U'm-donbere:ly-existing, Ever-during, Eternally-stable, 1m. mutable-of-necerity, without beginning or end, existing witlout the atributes of first or last, who bas been, is, and shall be, and to whose everlastingness and eternity the:e is no beginniug, nor coromencement, nor end, nor linit, nor bound.
29. Light of Lights!

Commentary.

## THE BOOK OF THE

Commentary. Splendor of Splendors, biightness of brightnesses, corruscation of corruscations, shining of shinings, blaze of blazes, illumination of iliuminations; the being from whose light the abode of lights has derivedits light, and from whom the abode of splendors has received the splendor of existence, and except front whose brightness the abode of brightness has no brightness, and from whom the city of corruscations receives its power of corruscation, from whom shining shines, and without whom blazing does not blaze, from the glory of whose essence proceeds the illumination of illuminations.
30. Among the adored woithy of adoration!

Commentary. And among the worshipped most worthy of Worship. Let those who are supplicaled by the great for their grandeur supplicate him with their whole grandeur; and most fitting it is that the lauded should laud him, and the mighty render unto him prayer and praise.

## 31. Lord of Lords!

Commentary. King of Kings, Emperor of Emo perors, Ky of Kys, Dara of Daras, Judge of Judges; Chief of Chicfs, Greatest of the Great! The abode of Lordliness is his servant! the residence of Kings is his worshipper, the city of Royalty is proud to obey loim! Princes place their hopes in his Gate, Daras look for protection from his grace; his glory is the Judge of \$urdges !

## 32. The Exalted!

Commentary. High over the Lofly! Snblime over
the cireal! The Bestance of eraltation on the atonie of evaltation, and hie lazesater of the reat.ace of eleratoon, the Rhiser of the eife of shathy, who iles grasdeur to the city of grandeur.

## 33. Of wonderful Praise !

Comurntary. Grand worlip and mighte thanks. giving; the praine of the place of prave of citizens, the $n$ iect of prayer 10 the phame df praver it: the marrow lane, the subect of worbin to those whe dwel! in worbhip in the Lnbitation of chanksiving.

## 34. Of supreme Splendor!

Commentary. Amb stiting lieht, and milmice as brightrese, atd strong Llazine, a'd repplabent shanagmighty mantestarton, and magnifecnt clearness, and wonderful brightness, and boundess glory; sceing that the splentor of the spler dur-bestovers, the briginness of the givers of brightuess, the I ght of the enhishteners and the blaze of the emblazomers, and the flashing of the flashers, and the manifestation of the manifesters; and the glory of the glorifiers, and the illumination of the illurainators, and the visibility of the displagers proceed from Him.

## 35. Of splendid Brightness !

Commesfary. Ard shining light, strong glare, ex, ceeding splendor, and great j!!umination: for the splendor of the abode of splendor proceeds fiom ISim, and the squrce of shining shines foom Him; the city of illumination. He illuminates; He gives light so the fountain of light, and brigbtness to the city of briglitness ; the land of glory He glorities; the place of splendor is splendid from His refulgent essence.

## 36. Of mighty Mightiness !

Commentary. And vast vastness, and great greatness, and lofty loftiness, and high highness, and exalted exaltation, and sublime sublimity, and awful awlulness; so that the mighty are mean, and the vast liule, and the lofty depressed, and the exalted humble, and the bigh low, the grand grovelling, and the sublime lowly, and the great small, and the tall short, and the broad narrow, and the deep is as a ford unto Him.

## 37. Of entire Perfection !

Commentary. And unlimited excellence, and complete righteousness : for He bestows perfection on ti.e perfect, and Righteousness on the right.

## 38. Of unbounded Bounty!

- Commentary. And the neverfailing Giver, tho perfecily Generous: for, from His board no crealed thing is without its portion, or was or shall be.


## 39. Of wide-diffused Goodness!

Commentary. And extensive excellence, and long worth, and broad beneficence, and profound gladness: whose goodness reaches to all places, whose worth extands every where, and whose excellence spreads fiom the one limit of existence to the other.

## 40. Of glorified Light!

Commentary. Of exquisite splendor, strong brightness, grand blazing, and glorions effulgence. Him you moust adore ; for illumination of heart fulls on the illuminated from Him only.

## 41. Of infinite Greatness !

Commentary. "And entire mightioess: His wonderfulness,
derfulness, is undoubted before all, and Ilis grandeur acknuwledged by all; His grandeur is necessarily confessed by all Beings within the limits of creation.

## 42. Of conspicuous Effulgence !

Commentary. Manifest light, conspicuous brighto ness, and blazing effulgence; for every thing is seen by $H$ is light, and is produced from H is splendor, and from $H$ is brightness receives being, and takes existence from His intense blaze, and becomes visible from His effulgence.

## 43. Of intense Mightiness !

Conmentary. And grand exaltation, and sublime sublinity, and enduring greatness; since Chiefs, and liulers, and the lixalled, and the Gireat, and the Migho ty, and those who lift high the head, dare not disobey Him, and cannot withdraw their heads (from obedience unto 1 im ).
44. The Bestower of what is suitable.

Commevtary. And the gift of agreeable sensations to the soul and body; for knowledge, and the gift of What is suited to clerish the bolly, proceed from His excellince; since the greatness of $H$ is bounty cannot be expressed.
45. Of extensive Empire.

Comarmary. And wide dominion; for there is no limit to Hiscreation, and no bounds to what He las made.

## 46. Of resplendent Goodness !

Commextary. And manifest exceilence, and evident benevolence; for whateper is seen with the eyes,
or observed by the mind, or understoad by the jurgment is a ray of His goodness: and His goouness has no bounds, and is without limits.

## 47. The blessed Giver!

Commentary. And the happy and glorions essence; for blessedisess, and gooiness, and bourity, excep: of Him, are none.

## 48. Of high Purity!

Commentary. A d surpassing worth, and pure greatness, ant whose glorio is abo te ( Fhy ahadi) is free $^{\text {g }}$ from impurity: for the dust of uncleanness falls not on the hem of his garment, nor on the mighty that are tijgh unto him, even the Limprentists. (Kyamistani).

## 40. The Lord of Brightness !

Commentary. Which is shed abroad: and the Lord of the seat of Lordship, which is the I lace of angcls, and the city of Angets, and is not hid inom the penetrating.

## 50. The universal Creator!

Commentary. The Maker of all things that be The power of creation is inherent in His esience, and whatever is created is suitable to the Creator ; and whatever is produced, its production is right.

## 51. First of the First!

Commentary. The beginning of beginning which bad no first the beginning of which beginning cannot be found ; and of eternal duration without end.

## 52. The Creator of Essence!

[^4]Comuentary. The Miter of that whichmakesevery trang what it is ; the proclucer of essence; the frmer of that destimetue essence which makes a $11 . i n$ in what is is.
53. The IXhabiter of Identity!

Commentay and perso: 1 :y, and being, and solfand exise e; and He is the Lieator of all ideatities; and none other but He.
54. Providence uf Providences?

Commentary. And Iond of Lords, Guardian of Cuardians, und Protect or of Prolectors.

## 55. Wonder of Wonders!

Comaextatiy. The causer of wonder to the wondermi, the Crestor of the frace of womiers: and, of all wuiders, the most wunderful is His essence.

## 56. The Creator of Grace!

Commentary. Wost graceful of the graceful; the Creator of purity, purest of the pure, the pure Creator of purity; the Creator of prase and the object of alt praise.

## 57. God of Intelligences !

Comsertary. Lord of Understandings, Creator of Intelligences, and Maker of Intellects.

## 58. Lord of Souls?

Commerfary. Who is the Master Creatar of them:
59. The Independent of the Indepen dent!

Commentary. The free of the free; who made the independent independent, and on the free bestowed freea dom.
60. God of the upper Spheres!

Commentary. He is Keeper of the high heavens; and Lord of the sublime spheres.

## 61. Lord of the lower Elements!

Commentary. And supporter of the fouressences.
62. Lord of the yet unconnected Ele ments!
Commentary. Ruler of the four essenets while yet detaclied: the unconnected flements he cunnected to be ng, and separated the four essences from non-exis. tence.
63. Lord of the connected Elements.

Commentary. Master of the four elements when mingled. He is Lord of the united elements, and the Uniter, and Bestower of Cohesicn, and the Mingler of them. And the four elements cannot be mixed to gether but by his power.
64. In the name of Hermehr, the Bestows er of subsistence on all living, the Pro. tector of the Good.
65. Excellence, Worthiness, Beneficence, Goodness.
Persian Note. Hamesteni, ramesleni, shamesteni, samesteni. These zords all signify Giood.
60. Must be comprehended! must be comprehended! must be comprehended? Must be comprehended !
67. Godhead, Unity, Perfection, Attributes!
68. Must be comprehended! Must be comprehended! Must be comprehended! Must be comprehended!

Commentary. Hesays, that it is to be remarked that Godexiste, and is One. And his Unity is not within computation; it is beyond computation. Ard he possesses all excellencies in perfection. His names are many, as, according to one, nincty nine, and according to another, a hundred: and in like manner they are said to be a thousand, and a thousand and one names: some of them have already occurred in various parts of the Book of Mehâbâd. But even this greatest number is imperfect, for they are not contained in number. Name, which they also call rad, is either a name of substance, or a name of property, or, as they call it, of quality. Besides these there are three classes of names currently bestowed on Him. For in imposing names on objects regard is had either to the predication of the existence of a negation, which they call the subslantial name (nain e gouher) as Pure: or it depends on the predication of some existing property, which can be fully conceived of itself, which is the name of quality (nam e ferozeh) as Living : or it is derived from something existing, the meaning of which depends on something besides itself, which they call the active name (nam e birdar) as for exarople Creator.
69. Life, Knowledge, Desire, Power, must be comprehended.

Commentary. He is living and His life is not dependent on soul, orlife, or body. He is self-living; and all other living things are dependent on hin. The
knowledge of Yezdin is such that he never was Ne. scient : and it is free from all doubts. There is no single particle in existence which He does noi know. He knows the very grains of the sand and this knowledge He has had from all eternity. The volition of God is such that, whatever has been created is in consequence of His volition. If the inhabitants of the world wished to anmihinte a single hair from the world, or to add one, they cannot withut his volition. And the power of Giod is such that whatever IIe wishes to make He can make, except One like Himself.
70. The Word of God, the Book of God, the Angel of God, the Prophet of God, must be comprehended!

Commentary. The word of God is not from the throat, nor the palate, nor the tongue. It is a will and expression without any of these. For at the command of God, the chief of Angels, Behmen, sprung into existence; and with that pen (Behmen), by the hand of His omnipotence, He wrote the world. And there are two books of Yezdinn. The name of the first is Do-Giti, 'lwo-Worlds, and it they call the Great ljook; or in the language of Heaven, Ferz.- I)esátir, or the Great Desitit, which is the Great Volume of Yezdân. And the other Book is called Desattr, the doctrines of which Mehâbâd and the other prophets from Mellâbâd down to me have revealed. And it is a doctrine which hlazes on the beart, mot a breath of the voice. But this breath of the voice is its mould, for the purpose of impressing the hearing of it . And in the heavenly tongue this is called Derick Desatit, the Little Desàtir, as beingathe Little Book of God. Now othe
the greatest of His Pruphces is the understanding, for it is the messige-bearer of liezdan, and the mied:um of communication between fiod and created beinge, and was raised up in order to bring in all existences whether free or dependent, ahove or below, and is the nourisher of all. And this, un the language of the Desatitr, is the Ferz Ferjishwer, the migbly Prophet, or according to the Deri Parsi the Mehin Pyghamber ( or Great Prophet). And the second prophet is Mant and be has been raised up in order to bring in wose below.
71. Oldness and Newness, Stability, Instability, must be comprehended!

Commentary. By a'dness He understands Intelligence, Goul and Heaven, for the are old, and there is no beginming of their manistestation : and the last is the dwelling-place of angels, and of such as are near unto God. And that is new which is made and unmade of the elements beluw the sphere of the moon, and is again united and disunited: the essence of the elements however is old. And in the lower word the soul alone is stable, for every thing else undergoes change. And the world above is itself stable and firm, and our dwelling is there. And whatever is formed from an union with the eiements is unstable, for we are come here as to a market. ${ }^{*}$
72. The World, its Inhabitants, the Frec, the Dependent, must be comprehended !

## 73. Intelligence, Soul, Heaven, Stars,

 must be comprehended![^5]74. Fire, Air, Water, Earth, must be comprehended!
75. The nature of the Elements, their principle, their form, and *Meteors, must be comprehended!
*Persian Note. Such as rain, clouds, and so forth which are between hearen and earth.
76. Mineral, Vegetable, Animal, Humankind, must be comprehended!
77. Good, Evil, Justice, Tyranny, must be comprehended!

Commentary. And comprehend that whatever is the work of God is good, and that all the evil which you commit procceds from yourself. And distinguishs good as being good, and bad as bad. And reduce not the opulent man to poverty, and hold it good for him, and deem this evil tobe good. And do not consider such evil deeds as good. And understand justice, which is the business of the Most Just, and accuse Him not of tyranny : for thus the servant brings injury on his own soul. And know that to kill larmless animals is tyranny, and call it not justice.
78. Reward, Punishment, Heaven, Hell, wust be comprehended!
79. Merit, Crime, Love, Anger, must be comprehended!
80. The Prophet, the Prophet's Successor, the Enquirer, the Wise,
81. Must be comprehended! Must be eomprehended! Must be comprehended! Must be comprehended! Must be comprehended!
82. In the name of Hermehr, the Provider of daily food to all living, the Protector of the good.
83. In time past when Mankind did evil, Abûdàrâd disappeared from among them;
84. And in consequence of his withdrawing they endured sufferings;
85. Until I settled thee in his room.
36. Now do thou adorn the *Fersendâj by the + Fersendâj.
*Persiav Notas. The followers of the Ferscndiaj Raligion.
+The Religion of Mehâbuad.
87. O my prophet! the sovereignty, together with the glory of adorning religion, shall remain many years among thy children.
88. When this religion is dissipated, My prophet Shaikiliv shall afterwards arise.

Commentary. He here informs Jyâfrâm, the servant of Yezdân, that after the destruction of this high. ly-praised reigion, Shaikiliv will arise, and again reveal to Miankind this biessed religion, and strengtheu tie bouse of Yerdんa.

## THE BOOK

of

## SHET SHAIKILIV.

1. $\int_{\Delta}$ ET us take refuge with Mezdân from evil thoughts, which mislead and afflict us!
2. In the name of Shamt $\hat{\mathrm{a}}$, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Loving, the Just.
3. In the name of Hermehr, the Provider of sustenance, the Protector.
4. O Shaikilîv, son of Jyâlâd! After the glory of the Jys had extended to one aspar of years, mankind became depraved ; Jy.âlâd departed from among them.

Commentary. It is to be remarked that the first of the Jys is Jyafram, whom God made the ornancut and glory of the Fersendâj; and that the last of this blessed race was lyâlâd, who retired fro:n the world in consequence of the depravity of mankind. Tlie followers of the Fersendâj religion call a hundred thousand Sâlûm, and a hundred sâlâms, Simâr, and a hundred Simârs, Aspar. The family of the Jys protect.. ed the religion, and cxercised the sovereignty for one aspar of years.
5. Now, thee have I chosen, and sent tlice on the work of prophecy: Glorify Me in manner following;
6. In the name of Nermelor, the iैestower of sustenance, the Protector:
7. Thou art exalted, O our Lord!
8. ficm Thee is prabee, an! :n Pinee is Pruse!
(1. Thou ait necessari! !existent, aso

10. Thu:3 tat wowly of the adaration of adorers, and arone is worthy of the varsian? of worlds jut Tnee!
11. Whon \%it (One, excciong in glor: ;
12. And of mighty praise:
13. And Tay ligint exceeding poweria! and brilliant ;
14. And Tiy srancieur passinase esteat;
15. Thy perfection is perfect ;
10. And 'Thy buunty complete,
17. And Thy goodness most expmase,
19. And Thy splencorvery glurious,
19. And Thy dignity extreme,

20 . And Thy ctrutyence most brisht,
ai. Aisi 'Thy michtiness very puwertit,
23. And 'Thy gencrusity most cheerime,
23. And iny world-of-body (tenistain) very capacious.
A.: Nots. Thy wilid of forms, the city of
bodies,
bodies, the place of created thing's, very spacious and long and broad and deet.
24. Thy goodness most shining,
25. Thy substance most excellent,
26. Thy world of Intelligences very pure,
27. Thy world of Souls very glorious !
28. Thou art Mighty!
29. The Creator of All!

Persiar Note. Hälhout materials or time (aiman2kish)

Commentany. It is to be observed that Tine (diman ) is a portion of the revolution of the Great Heaven, aind the relation of one fleeting and unfixed strbject with another fleeting and unfixed subject; as for example, the relation of new events and fresh occurences in the world, with the revolution of the Ileavens and the motion of the spheres. And in the supernall language they call it Zirwân.
30. First of the Foremost, and Beginner of Beginners.

## 31. Bestower of being on all essences ;

32. The Manifester of all thats.
persian Note. The Creator of all its, the Producer of all theres, and the Enl:shtener of the place-of. that.
33. Cause of Causes,
34. Preserver of Preservers,
35. Creator of Wonders, and of whatever is most wonderful among wonders !
36. Maker of the Pure, and of whatever is purest of the Pure!
$3 \%$. Worthy of the worship of Intelligences, who are the makers of substances, free from locality, and place and position.
37. For they are Lights free from all affections,
38. And they have attained felicity and proximity (to. God.)
39. O Worthy of the adoration of Souls unconlined by existing in place!
40. Although they shed illumination on bodies!
41. Director of Bodies!
42. Yet not so as to be united or mingled with them;
43. Who takest an interest in the World of Intelligences !
44. From Thee is their beginning, and towards Thee is their termination!
45. Worthy of the worship of all the in-fluence-shedding Bodies of the Spheres, which are far removed from dissolution, and from assuming or laying aside their forms;
46. And Worthy of the worship of the Splendors which enlighten and are exalted!
47. And Worthy of the worship of all the Elements, whether pure and unmixed, or impure and mixed!

49 Thou art Pure, O Worthy to be praised! O Autbor of Life! O Bestower of Being! O Thou who recallest from evil to good! O Thou of spotless purity! O Guardian of the Angels of the Greater Spheres! O Light of Lights! O Lord of Eternity and of the revolutions of Time!

Commentary. Eternity (Bubash) the relation of stable with unstable, as the relation of the Heavens with Intelligences : And recolutions of Time (Roukesh) the relation of unstable with stable, as the relation of the revalutions with the spheres.
50. From Thee is Eternity without beginning: And to Thee Eternity without end!
51. Thou art the Causer of All, and of every thing, whether having the attribute of substance, or unsubstantial, whether quantity or unity, the maker or the made.
52. Thou art the accomplishment of Desires!
53. Thou hast immersed the pure substances in the oceans of Thy effulgences.
54. The eyes of purity saw Thee by the lustre of Thy substance.
55. Dark and astounded is he who hath seen Thee by the efforts of the Intellect!

Commentary. He says, that he is dark and confounded who would see liod as He is, by ahe light of the understanding: seeing that the understanding, however sublime, cannot discover Him as He is : And this proceeds not from the weakness or imperfection of the understanding, bit from the greatness, the cxaltedness and dignity of the essence of the Governur of the World.
56. By Thy perfection, Thou art exalted above all that is visible through 'Thy resplendence.

Commentary. He says, Through Thy excellence and perfection Thou abidest higher than eye can see by means of the effulgence of Thy oseuce and Thy resplendent being.
57. Insomuch that nothing can approach or be united unto Thee; and nothing can be detached from Thee!

Commentary. He says, the discriminalive nature of God is the ersence of His substance, and is not external to or separable from Him . For, His self-existence is the essence of $I l$ is substance ; inasmuch as nothing can in any respect be joined or united, or conceived as
joined or united to Him. Things therefore receive ex. istence and being in this sort: they have an absolute dependence and cling firmly on the being of God, and there is a light reflected on then from the most Just, the Bestower of Existence; but not so that being is to be understood as a quality essentially iuherent in or united with them.
58. Thou hast become hidden from the very brightness and extreme brilliance, and excessive light of Thy splendor.
59. And among the most resplendent and powerful and glorious of Thy servants who are free from inferior bodies and matter, there is none Thy enemy, or rival, or disobedient, or cast down or annihilated !
60. Mankind cannot extol or duly praise, in any respect suitably to their excellence, even the meanest of them who stand in the lowest degree.
61. Then how can they worthily extol Him who swallowed them up in the effulgence of His Majesty which is very glorious, and melted them in the shining of His Greatness which is very vast?
62. His worshippers are dejected from their inability to attain the height of His Majesty.
63. Tbat man is a perverter of truth who
who imagineth that likeness, or quantity, or locality, or body, or any accident among accidents, or any property among properties can be predicated of Thee ;
04. Save from necessity, or as a form of speech, or for the purpose of intimation.
65. Thou art Exalted and Excellent!
06. Thou, O God! art such, that, save Thee, there is none other worthy to be lauded. Light of Lights! Highly to be extolled! Remover of Evils!
67. The pure Substances are moved by affection towards Thee!
68. The Lofty who are invested with being, are subject to Thy power!
09. The pure Souls repose their hope in Thee.
70. Thou art exalted, and art that which hath no limits, and can be bounded by nothing.
71. I pray unto Thee shower down upon me Thy blazing light!
72. And speak unto me words that may teach me the knowledge of Thy secrets which are admirable;
${ }^{3} 3$. And aid me by light, and vivify me
by light, and guard me by light, and unite me unto light!
74. I ask of Thee, O Worthy of adoration! and long to behold Thee, and to descend into the ocean of Thy Mightiness.
75. Succour, O Thou who art worthy to be adored ! the band of light: and purify their inner parts, and mine: and cleanse them and me to everlasting of everlasting !
70. In the name of Hermehr, the Provider of sustenance, the Protector.
77. O Shaikiliv! when thy religion falleth, Yàsân the prophet of Yezdân will revive it.

9s. Every prophet whom I send, goeth forth to stablish religion, not to root it up.
59. Thy religion is the religion of the Great Abâd (Ferzâbâd), and other prophets shall succeed in that religion, till they make it pure.

80 And this religion I never will root up; and well-doers shall reach me through this religion for ever and ever.

## THE BOOK

08

## SHET THE PROPHET YÂSAN.

1. LET us take refuge with Mezdàn from evil thoughts which mislead and dis, tress us!
2. In the name of Shemta, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Merciful, the Just.
3. In the name of the Merciful God (Daî).
4. Know, O Yâsân! son of Shai Mehbûl, when one simârsâr had elapsed under the dominion of the Shais, thy father saw the wickedness of mankind, and went out from among men.

Commentary. Because these prophets could not with patience look upon wickedness, and were offend. ed at evil-doing.
5. Now have I chosen thee for prophecy: Arise! Enlighten the religion of the Great Abâd (Perzâbâd), anc̉ praise Me in this wise ;
6. In the name of the Merciful God (Daî.)
7. O Wrorthy to be worshipped of me
and of all that have being, whether those *below or those †above.

- Persian Notes. Which are discoverable by the fice senses.
$\uparrow$ Which are intellectual and not discocerable by the senses.

8. O Bestower of Souls and of Intelli. gences!
9. O Creator of the essence of "supports and stays !

## 10. O Necessarily-Existent !

11. O Thou who showerest down benefits !
12. O Thou who formest the heart and Soul!
13. O Fashioner of forms and shadows!
14. O Light of Lights! Mover of whatever revolveth!
15. Thou art the First! For there is no priority prior to Thee !
16. Thou art the Last! For there is no posteriority posterior to Thee!
17. The Angels labour in vain to attain the comprehension of Thy grandeur !
18. Mankind are baffled in attempting to
a Literally, Columne and roots. The substratum that is supposed to suetain qualitues.
understand the perfection of Thy substance!
19. O Worthy to be lauded! Deliver us from the bonds of terrestrial matter !
20. Rescue us from the fetters of dark and evil matter!
21. Diffuse over our Souls the effulgence of Thy splendors !

2£. Shower down on our Souls the gladness of Thy signs !
23. Intelligence is a drop from among the drops of the ocean of Thy place-of-souls.
24. The Soul is a flame from among the flames of the fire of Thy residence-ofsovereignty.
25. Thy substance is a heaving substance whence boils forth the substance of souls, without place, without downness, not connected, not separated;
26. Which is free from defects, and ties, and imperfections.
27. Exceeding Great is the Necessari-ly-Existent-One, insomuch that the eyes cannot discover Him, nor the thoughts conceive Him!
28. Thine are Grandeur and Praise !
29. And with Thee are withholding and bestowing; and to Thee belong liberality and stableness.
30. Exceedingly Great is Mezdâm: for in His hands are the Souls of all things; and towards Him do they return.
31. In the name of the Merciful God (Dai).
32. Mezdâm is not a substance, and is not unsubstan:ial ; and is more exalted than aught thou canst conceive.
33. And nothing resembleth Him: and He is like unto no thing.
34. He is One; not one that can be numbered.
35. He hath no like: and nothing existeth like unto Him.
36. He liveth, not by a soul, and life, and body. He liveth of Himself.
37. He is All-wise without reflection; and ignorance hath no influence over Hiṣ knowledge.
38. He is Lord of His wishes: whatever He hath desired He hath done: and will do whatever He listeth.
39. He is All-Powerful! Whatever He willeth
willeth He can do; and is staid in nothing except in creating one like Himself.
40. His excellencies are manifold, and cannot be numbered.
41. He created unnumbered angels: of these the First is Bahman: for all Intelligences and created things are under his hand.

Persian Note. The First Intciligence.
42. Next Manistar who is very Mighty and the Leader of atl Souls.

Persian Nute. The soul of the llighest Sphere.
43. Next 'Teu-but, and he is the Chief of all Bodies,

Commentary. And Ten-bûd is the name of the upperinost sphere.
44. Spirits, Bodies, and what is bodily, substances, and things unsubstantial, are all created by Him and his blessing is on them;
45. In an especial manner upon Saturn, and Jupiter, and Mars, and the Sun, and Venus, and Mercury, and the Moon; and on the Great Abâd, and the Abâdians, and on thee O Yasan! who art now chosen from among Mankind; and thy followers shall assuredly be saved.
46. And those who are saved remain in in heaven for everlasting; the guilty in direful ${ }^{8}$ hell.
47. In the name of the Merciful God (Dai).
48. Purity is of two kinds, real and formal.
49. The Real consisteth in not binding the heart to evil ; and in eradicating all wicked passions.

Commentary. As; for example, in expelling anger and lust from the heart.
50. And the Formal in cleansing away what appears evil to the view.

Commentary. Such as uncleannesses, and things unseemly to the sight.
51. And this last purification is performed by the water of Yefter.

Commentary. Yefter is water which bas its natural colour, smell and taste; which has no bad smell: And if there be none such, rose-water and so forth are pure ; nay these last are peculiarly pure.
52. And the water of Kurd is that which is suitable to a body.

Commentarx. They call Kurd-water, that which
a Perviun marginal Note in the original. As punishment is not eternal, tax dues aot say eferlusting Hell, but calls it direful.
cleanses bodies, and is suitable to them: thos a river is suitable to an elephant; and for a man as much is can cover him from head to foot ; and for a hair, the smailest quaatity.
33. Wash thy body, or thy race, hands and feet in water.
54. If thou canst not, imagine that thou dost.

Commentary. Imagine with thyself, thave washed my body, or head, hands and feet.
55. Then come before the Shesh-kâkli and pray.

Commentary. The Shesh-hakh are the stari and the fire which yield light.
56. After praying to Mezdâm direct thy prayers to the Shesh-\& $\hat{a} k h$, that they may convey thy prayers to Mezdâm.
57. If during prayer a devout man stand before the others; and the rest stand behind; 'tis well.
58. If thou canst not effect this, conceive it.

Commentaty. Imagine that thou hast been so saying thy prayers:

59, Besides this, whenever thou seest a Shesh-kîkh, bend in prayer;
60. And every day pray four times, or thrice, or twice, or onceat least, without fail.

Comuentazy.

Commentary. It is to be remarked that there are several kinds of prayer. One of these is the Ferzs zemiâr or Great Prayer, which is in this wise. A person stands before any thing that burns, folls his arms before hi $n$, bends his head down to bis navel and again raises himself: he next once more bends down his liead, lays one hand upon it, and removes that hand; lays his other hand on his head, and then raising up his head, joins his two hands, I lucing the fingers against each other, the two thumbs excepted, which he keeps discngaged. He next places his two thumbs on his eyes, extenjing the extremities of his fingers as far as they can reach over the crown of his head, and bends down his head to his breast: He then raises up his head, and afterwards lies down on the ground, placing his hands and knees on the ground in such a way, that his forehead reaches the earth: after which he places first one side of his face, and then the other side of his face on the ground. Next he stretches himself out, and lies like a $\log$, as if asleep, while his breast and belly, as well as his thighs, rest on the ground, lris arms straight out, and the palms of his hands flat on the earth: be first lays his foreheal, then one cheek and next the other cheek on the ground: after which he sits on his two feet, and then with his feet crossed under him. Nest he sits crouching on his feet, clencles his two fists, and places his head on them. He now rises, and opening both his hands, raises them up. This prayer, with all the ceremonies which I have enumerated, must be directed to none but Yezdân. By taking away or diministhing some of them, it becomes proper for the Shesh-kakh. In this prayer a passage or verse of the Desâtir should be recited. W hen the prayer to Yezdan
is finished, it is right, in honour of the Shesh-kakh, is Whice the head on the groand a second time, to lay the sorehead on the earth, to recite the praises of the Sheshkakh, as they are contained in the Desatir, anil to ensreat it in convery to lezdan the prayers offered to him. Ald, if the prayers be offered before Fire, let the wore shipper siy, O Creator of Ader (Fire)! convey my prayers to Vezdan: seeing that Fire has no soul; and in the sane way it before W ater. And the most laudable mode of prayer is for a wise and good man to recite these prayers first, while the crowd stand behind and repeat them alfer hitin; and it they cannot do this, let them imagine that they have done so. And whenever you see any thing that gives light, whether by day or night, incline your head. And every day say your prayers tour times, or three times or twice. 'Whe first lime is from diwn tull sumive : the second is mid-day: the thind, at the time of the selting of the worid-eulighte oning sun : the fourth is midnight. And if you cannot effect llix, you must at least pray once unfailingly when the sun rises.
61. Reverence the four Elements, yet do not therefore lay thyself under constraint.

Commentary. Observe thit he says, Whenever you sce fire, water, or the pleasant ealth you must incline jour head, and in like manner as to gentle and strong winds: and ciefile not the earth; yei, nevertheless do not pul yourself under unnecessary coninaint. Thus, although fire is the great iliun inator, you may kindle it under your kettle, and, when you have company, you may liglit a candle from it, and carry it belore you in a dark night. In like manner, in cases of necessity, you may extin-
guish it, but it must be with water; and is long is you can, you must let it burn firewoorl, thorns, such dry sticks as are dried naturally, and so forth. The second Element is Water : you must not defile the banite of a running stream, nor pour out water in bad placest Yet it is necessary to wash the body with it, and to ease yourself in it, during long voyages made by water. And as to the air, there are many smells that spoil it, and such should not be produced; yet, where they are inevitable, they are not to be kept near at hand, but to be removed to a distance, to that side towards which the wind blows. And the Earth must not be defiled or dirtied; yet a place must of necessity be allow: ed for the purpose of throwing out into it, the excretions that proceed from both sides.
62. In the name of the Merciful God!
63. O Yâsân! I say unto thee, the corruption of thy religion Gilshah will remove :
64. And he will wax so great that ke shall be called the Father of mankind, and shall become a mighty prophet.

## THE BOOK

of

## SHET THE PROPHET GILSHAH.

1. Let us take refuge with Mezdin from evil thourghts which mislead and distress us !
2. In the name of Shamtai, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Merciful, the Just!
3. In the *name of the $\ddagger$ Lofty One, the ${ }^{*}$ Giver, the §̧Just, the $\|$ Lord.

* Persian Notes. In the name, sign, knowledge, and comprehension of things; and the memory and perception of the senses.
tGreat, Lofly, of exalted sozereignty, and pomp.
$\ddagger$ The Bestoüer, the Liberal, the Bountiful, the Giver.
§The Just who deals out to each according to his z'ords, conversation and linowledge, and talk, speech and zisdom: and, according to his deeds and acts, and doings good or bad, right or zurong, praisczorthy or blameabte, gizes unto each retribution, and retaliation and punishment.
$\|$ The Lord, Masler, Guardian; the Mighty, the High, the Head and Chief.

4. O Ferzînsâr! son of Yâsânâjâm: when ninety and nine salam of years had passed under the sway of the Yâsânians, mankind became evil-doers, and Yâsánâjâm withdrew from among them.

5, And now mankind are without any head and in disorder; and have hecome like ravenous beasts, as at the end of the period of the reign of Shâemekhbul, and Jyàlâd, and Abâdârâd.

Commentary. They say that in consequence of the retreat of these princes, the atfairs of mankind went into confusion, and men fell on each other like demons, the strong slaying the weak, till they lost the very semblance of men and became will heastos ; when Jyatim, Shâkilìv and Yâsîn were sent of God as prophets. And at the period of the aldication of the lieutemant of the great prophet, that is Y゙ưanâjâm, the affairs of the race of man, in like manner, went intos similar disorder. They overturned the beneficial regulaisons of ancieut kings, and abandoned the ways of men to such a degree, that they wandered over the hills and wilds like beasts, while the towns, houses and sthects were converted in'o a waste; until Fercinsâr, the son of Iâsuanâjàn, wbom they call Gilshah and Gomert, was sen,t by the benevolent and mercitul Ruler of the woild, onl the work of prophery; and that blessed proplite inclined men to justice, so thit the fither ciluca ed time son, and thight hisin the sond in which $20 \approx 0$, and religion and virtue. He trained mankind in such instrtulions, tanght them the nuture of humatity, and sechaimed thom trom their satares sate, when eit was that they ha! him to be the liacher of Mankind. The ban I that dat ave come ino the right rood and the true religroon, we:e ditid bir (demms) in coasequence of their burbaicas ht:", and the slayer of Stamek lfas one of the:n.
0. Thee have I selected for prophecy. Revive the Religion of the prophet of prophets the Great Abûd.
7. And worship Hẹrfesrâm (Saturn) in this sort, that he may lend thee his aid.
8. In the name of the Lofty One, the Giver, the Just, the Lord! *
9. Thine is purity, and to Thee is praise!
10. O Mighty, Wise, Strong, and Powerful!
11. Obedient unto thy Creator!
12. Revolving in the love of a most pure passion.
13. In the revolutions of thy Sphere, which is free from the affections of division, of assuming a new shafe, of putting off a shape, or of taking a straight course.
14. Thou art the Prince of the Higher Sphere, lofty and dignified!
15. Who sittest aloft in dignity !
16. Profound of thousht ! the receptacle of reflection! Lotty of purpose.
15. Lord of Enity and of steady action!

[^6]18. And of profound thoughts, and of shultitudinous works!
19. And of large bounty !
20. Thine are Sovereignty and Pomp!
21. He who created thee, and is the Creator of All, is Mighty !
22. And gave thee refulgence, and enlightened All!
23. And sent forth upon thee a portion of his awful light !
24. And next, according to his will, assigned thee a course which is everlasting!
25. And placed thee high in the lofty eminence of the seventh Heaven!
26. I pray of thee O Father! Lord! that thou ask by the splendor of thy Soul,
27. from thy Father and Lord; thy Prime Cause, and Lover,
28. the Intelligince that glorified thee with light,
29. and of all the free and blazing lights that possess intelligence,
30. that they would ask of their Father and Lord, the Intelligence of all Intelligences, the first created Intelligence,
31. the most approved wish that can be asked of the Being, most wortby of all

Tuines to be adored, the one worthy of the Worshin of mankind, the Stablisher of All;
32. To makce me one of those who approach the hand of Mis Lights, and the seerets of His l.scence : and to pour light on the hand of I ght and Splendor: and to magnify then), and to purify them and us; whie the worici endureth and to all eternity, so let it be!
33. In the name of the * Lofty, the Giver, the Just, the Lord!
34. Or reminsur! thou art the prophet whom three sons obey.

Piasias Note. The Mincure', Iisciallile and Anio val Kingtoms.
35. Aud the four mothers are under thy sway.

Persyin Note. The Four Elemenls.
36. Sihmer thy son and My friend have I selucted for proph. er, that a prophet too may be subject to thee.
$3 \%$. Afler thee Ilurshad the son of $\uparrow$ Siâmer is my prophet to support thy religion.

[^7]
## THE BOOK

## OR

## SHES THE PROPHET SIAMEK:

1. LET us take refuge with Mezdim against evil imaginations, that mislead and distress us.
2. In the name of Shemtai, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Merciful, the Just!
3. In the name of Mezdàm!
4. O Siàmer, son of *Ferzinsâr, thou art a prophet nigh unto Me! Extol $\dagger$ Ferzinram in this wise;
*Persian Notes. Siamek the son of Gilshah.
$\dagger$ Ferzinrâm, Hurmazd (Jupiter).
5. In the name of Mezdâm !
6. Thine is purity; and praise be thine;
7. And from thee, on the pure Souls;
8. O very Mighty and Excellent! the Ferzinram of the Spheres;
9. Of high dignity ! the Father and Lord of Felicity!
10. The Medium of Blessings !
11. The Great Soul ! the Merciful Father and Lord!
12. The Grat, the Bountiful, the Conspicuous and Blest!
13. The mighty of passing mightiness !
14. Who spreadest refulgence wide abroad!
15. Lord of Knowledge, and Patience, and Justice, and Excellencies ;
16. And the Author of good dispositions:
17. Ard of the excellencies of dispositions:
18. Of mighty capacity: the redresser of wrongs :
19. Devoted to thy Creator:
20. Revolving in the love of Intelligence ;
21. In the circle of a Sphere that refuseth to admit of the affections of disunion, or of assuming a new form, or of putting it off, or of moving in a straight line.
22. Great is thy Creator! the Creator of All!
23. The Illuminator of thee, the Enlightener of All,
24. And thy Succourer, and thy Blesser, and thy Mover, who is very Great,
25. elevated thee, of the affection of His exceeding love,
26. from thy place, for thy happiness.
27. Thy revolution is profitable, showering down blessings, txcellencies and felicities.
28. He assigned thee a lofty place of rest in the Sixth Sphere;
29. Uf thee 1 ask happiness in both abodes:
30. And I ask of thee, O Father and Lord of Felicity! thou who rainest down justice and goodness;
31. That thou wrouldst ask of thy Father and Loid, the Author of thy Being, thy Beloved;
32. Who is the Giver of Light, the free Intelligence, Most Excellent ;
33. And of all unembodied Intelligences that are nigh (unto Him), free from the stain of matter and its bonds;
34. That they would ask a wish suitable,
35. to the eternal world, which is free from mutability,
36. from their Father and Jord, and their Author, the inst-created, the Intelligence of All;

Commentary.

Comentary. The Intelligence of Infelligences, tie Intelligence of all Intelligence.
37. That he would be pleased to ask in this wise from the Being most worthy to be adored of him, and most worthy to be adured by the Keings worthy of adoration, worthy to be adored by Mankind :
38. Light of Lights, who shewest the profitable religion to all that move;
39. Lord of brightest glory, and of most overpowering light;

40 Of most exalted praise; Creator of All!
41. Bestower of Life, Self-Existent, great is His magnificence!
-12. That He may make me one of those near unto IIm ; and one of the Band of His Lights, and of those who are admitted into His Secrets:
43. And remoye from me all evils, both of soul and body:
44. And grant me the effulgence of glory from the bund of light and brigintness;

45 And bless them and us, and purify them and us;
46. World without end.

47 . In the name of Mezdam !

O Siâmer! I will call thee aloft, and make thee My companion : the lower world is not thy place.
48. Many times, daily, thou escapest from the budy, and comest near unto Me.

Commentary. For as Simels's body, from excese of meditition and mortification in the worship of God; bad become like a rest unto him, when he was seized with a desire to visit the ang Is and Yezdân, he forsook the body many times a day, and repaired to the place of his wishes; and at the command of God agaia returned back to his bedy.
49. Therefore will I release thee from thy terrestrial body, and make thee sit in My company;
50. And I will leave as a memorial one proceeding from thee; and no one shall be wise like him.

Commentary. Here He informs Sifmek, Wlien! call thee aloft, I will leave in the lower world, thy son Hosheng, who nill become a most wise prophet, insomuch that no man witl equil his wistom and greatness. After the revelation of this remarkable prophecy, Siâmek having been slain by Beings, men inshape, but demons in mind, and delivered from the boily and the bonds of the body, reached the City above, and the seat of knowledge : and these demon-men met with retribution and retaliation in battle fion the hand of the Peslidâd ( or Justiciary), and most just prophet, the knowledge-adorned Hoskeng.

## THE BOOK

OF SHEI

## SED-IWAKHSHUR* HOSHENG.

3. TET us take refuge with Mezdâm from evil thoughts that mislead and vex us.
s. In the name of Shemtà, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Mercifal, the Just!
4. In the name of Merdion the Creator of Wisdom !
5. O IIurshâd son of Siâmer! +Thou art My chosen prophet! and to thee have I given knowledge and wisdum:
6. And thou art the teacher of the prophets that shall some atter thee.
7. Maintain the religion of Ferz:bid: +
8. And praise Manishram, swo is thy Guardian, in this manner ;
9. In the name of Mezdûn, the Creator of Wisdom!

[^8]9. On thee be praise, and the holiness of Mezdâm and His felicities;
10. O Mighty! Wise! Powerful! Destroying! Victorious!
11. Refulgent Father and Lord! Manisrâm of the Spbere!
12. Ever-obedient to thy Creator!
13. Revolving in the affection of thy beloved Intelligence !
14. in the circle of thy sphere which refuseth to admit of disunion of parts, or to. receive a new form, or to change an old one, or to move in a straight line:
15. Thou art the courageous, whose weapons are direful! Thou shearest stoutly,
16. Lord of Anger and of Power!
17. The stern Terrifier!
18. The Inflamer, that makest the blood to boil!
19. That brandishest the sabre!
20. Mighty is He who created thee, and enlightened thee!
21. Who clutbeth thee in the garb of terror, and grandeur, and sovereiguty!
22. And who raineth down splendors on thy Sou!!
23. Insomuch that thy revolutions, which are ever performed rejoicing, are put in motion by Him !
24. He gave thee an abiding place in the fifth heaven!
25. I ask of thee that thou break in pieces the enemies of the Lord of Truth ;
20. And that thou ask of thy Father and Lord, thy Creator, the object of thy love, who is the overpowering l ight;
27. And of all the powerful and near Lights which are free Intelligences,
28. That they ask of their Father and Lord and their Creator, who is the First created, and the Universal Intelligence,
29. A wish suited to Intelligences who are free from change,
30. That he would ask of the One worthy of his praise and of the praise of All: of Him worthy of the worship of worlds, the Lord of Being, the Stablisher of All;
31. That he would make me one of those who approach near unto Him , and of the Band of His Lights, and of the Company of those who are admitted into the secrets of His essence!
32. Let bim glorify the Band of Light and
and Refulgence, and bless them, and purin fy them and us;
33. While the Universe endureth for ever, so be it !
34. In the name of Mezdâm the Author of Knowledge!
35. After thee Tekhmûred shall be a prophet ;
30. And I will never remove the gift of prophecy from among thy children:
37. But, to everlasting, will raise up prophets from thy race,
38. And to whomsoever I shew the way unto Me, I bring him by this Religion.

## THE BOOK

or

## SHET THE PROPHET TAHMÜRÅS.

1. 1」ET us seek refuge with Mezdám from evil imaginations which mislead and harass.
2. In the name of Shemta! the Bountiful! the Beneficent! the Merciful! the Just!
3. In the name of the Almighty Mezdâm!
4. O My Prophet Tekhmûred son of *Hurshâd! Do thou nake strong the Religion of the Great Abâd.
5. The Sun is thy supporter: him have I commanded to aid thee! Do thou therefore pray unto him in this wise;
6. In the name of the Almighty Mez. dâm!
i. Thou rejoicest in the living Intelligence, the Everlasting of Lights !
7. Most resplendent of Beings, and am: plest of Stars !
-Tahmurav, son of Hosheng, Perry
8. Praise be on thee: and the grace of Mezdâm, and His blessing!
9. O Thou Most Mighty Diffuser of Light, Ever-revolving, Most Blest, who derivest thy splendor from thy *Creator!
*Persinn Note. Who crealed thee wilhout substance or time.
10. Revolving in the abundant love of the greatness of thy Creator,
11. In the circle of thy sphere, which is without rent, which neither assumeth a new shape nor putteth off an old one, nor taketh a straight course.
12. Thou O Sun! art powerful in thy blaze, glorious in thy lustre, the burster of darkness ;
13. Head of the World! King of the Stars!
14. Mightiest of Beings above !
15. Maker of the day, according to the commands of the Most High !
16. Protector of the great lights that have bodies!
17. May the Supreme "Behrâd enlarge thy bright and glorious body!
18. O Intelligent and Wise! WideaXizJIN, Pert.

spreading,

spreading, greatest of the pure Wardens of the brilliant Lights !
20. Lieutenant of the Light of Lights in the wo:ld of Bodies!
21. Thy light most of all approximateth the light of His Majesty!
Connentally. Thet is, the Majnote of (ind, the expresion retering to llis alribule ot Light of Lighes.
22. Thou art a symbol of His greatness;
23. A sample from among the samples of His lustre ;
24. Thou art as a proof of Him upon His servants;
25. Oi Him* who hath bestowed on thee thy light over bodies when thou illuminatest thiem;
20. And of Him who blesseth thee.
27. By the power of +Eeryâr thou hast become blest: Thou pourest out thy light on the Stars:
28. And thou takest not from them the garment of splendor and light :
29. Mignty is He who traced out thy form, and kindled thy lustre:

[^9]30. Who maketh thee revolve in the love of $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{s}}$ Majesty !
31. Who gave thee a station in the fourth heaven;
32. And maketh thee abide in the midst of perfect order.
33. I ask of thee, O Father and Lord of Grandeur,
34. Lord of Heat, Author of the powers of the Senses ;
35. Cause of whatever is produced anew, and Creator of the Seasons ;
36. To ask through the medium of thy active soul which beameth with glory ;
37. From thy Creator, and the object of thy Love,
38. The Origin of thy motion, Him whose shadow and talisman thou art ;
39. And from all the majestic and glorious Lights which are free Intelligences;
40. That they may ask a wish suited to the eternal world, which is pure, free from novelty and change,
41. Or their Father and Lord, their Creator,
42. The nearest Light, the most glorious
of created Beings, the universal Intelligence, mightiest of created Beings, and First ;
43. That he would ask, in this sort, of the Being worthy to be praised of him; and worthy to be worshipped of thase who are themselves worthy to receive worship;
44. The Final Limit of causes, the Lord that giveth union to Wurlds;
45. The Limit and Stablisher of All!
46. Light of Lights ! Worthy of the adoration of every Inteiligence, Soul and Body, whether celestiai or material, compounded or simple:

4\%. Most Perfect in combining;
48. The only Mezdûrâm,* Self-existent, whose sovereignty is Majestic!
49. That he would illuminate my Soul with pure lights, adurable knowledge, and lofty excellence :
50. And make me one of those nigh unto Him, who are filled with His love;
51. And guard me from all miseries whether of soul or body ;
52. And give unto me glory, as unto the Band of Light and Brigutuess ;

* Yızdan, Pıro.

53. And bless and sanctify them and us for ever. Amen (Terâj.)

Commentary. Terâj is a word used when one praises another or wishes him some blessing, and implies a desire or hope of its being grauted: And when one's well-being is prayed for, the petition is accompanied by that expression.
54. In the name of the Almighty Mezdâm!
55. After thee, Jermshâr* is My prophet;
56. Him have I chosen for (the establishment of) Arts,
57. And I will shew him the excellencies of the World.

* Jemslid, Pers:
$\qquad$


## THE BOOK

OR

## SHET THE PROPHET JEMSHÍD:

1. T, ET us take refuge with Mezdâm from evil thoughts that mislead and distress us !
2. In the name of Shemtâ the Bountiful ! the Beneficent! the Merciful! the Just!
3. In the name of the Art-creating Mezdâm!
4. O Jermshâr, son of *Tehmûred, Thee have I chosen; Stablish thou the religion of the Great Abâd :
5. Thou art an exceeding great prophet ;
6. And I have taught thee all manner of Arts, and adorned the world by them :
7. My light is on thy countenance :

Commentary. The light which I have given is on thy face, that whoever sees it may know that it pro. ceeds from Me, and may discover the light of My unity.
8. And do thou speak precisely according to My words.
9. My word is on thy tongue:

[^10]Commentary. Since I am the Creator of Speech, and thou hast no woid but mine:
10. Me thou seest, Me thou hearest, Me thou smellest, Me thou tastest, Me thou touchest.

Commentary. For in every thing, and in every action thou hast Me with thee: and findest My light in every thing and in every place: and percifest tec grandeur of the Linity of My licing by all ins shatows: and comprehendest all the silmator of My exinence, and hearest $M y$ word from all in every thine, since all are in search of Me: and smellest Me in every thine. and hast tasted the flavour of My knowledge, and art nigh unlo Me.
11. What thou sayest that I say: and thy acts are My acts.
12. And I saeak by thy tongue, and thou speakest to Me;
13. Though Mortals below imagine that thou speakest to them.

Commentare. Thou art so devoted to Me that thou attendest to none else.
14. Adore Ferchengirâm* that thou mayst receive help from her:
15. Lo! the prayce I have sent. Thus Pray;
16. In the name of the art-creating Mezdâm!

[^11]1\%. Thine is purity: and on Thee be the blessing of the Lo d!
13. O migtaty and admirable Lans! Mistress of knowledge! and Lady of action!
i9. Ferchengiram of the Sphere (Hengam)!
20. Happy Defuser of Light!
21. Dignitied and Resplendent !
22. Essence of Splendor !
23. Resplendent Beloved!
24. All-delighting and Pure!
25. Ornament of Juy, Friendship and Gooduess !
26. Obedient to thy Creator,
27. Revolving in the Love of thy Beloved,
28. Who is pure and independent!
29. In the revolution of his sphere free from disjunction, and change of form and from a straight course!
80. High elevated is thy Creator, thy Switisher, He who mightily impelleth thee in thy spherical course,
31. Of his great affection and love:
32. Who by his love retained thee in thy cqurse, threlt being impotent.

Commentany. By the expression impotent he doen zot intimate that the sphere has not a voluntary and sell-directed motion: He only means that the motion of the sphere is a dance caused by the pure radiance and bright light which proceed from it. Each sphere denves its original stock of light from its Guardian; from each communication of radiance the Heaven receives the power of molion: and from each motion acquires the capaci'y of a new radiation, by means of which effulgence it moves.
33. He bath assigned thee thy place in the third Sphere.
34. I ask of thee, O Most Blest in the two *abodes!
35. That thou ask of thy Father and Lord, of the Cause of thy being, the free Intelligence,
36. That he would ask of his Father and Lord, the Cause of his being, the Best of created beings, the Universal Intelligence,
37. A wish suited to the Eternal World,
38. (Which is) pure from alteration or change,
39. That he would ask of the Prime of Time, the Self-existent,
40. The Most worthy to be adored by the worthy to be adored, the Stablisher of All,

- In llearen or earih.

41. The Essence of Essences,
42. That He would illuminate my Soul, and smooth my difficulties,
43. That He would draw me near unto Him,
44. That He would enlighten the Band of light and splendor,
45. And bless them and us, and purify them and us,
46. For ever, and to everlasting of everlasting.
47. In the name of the Art-creating Mezdâm!
48. Thou wilt be asked, By what dost thou know God. (Mezdâm),
49. Say, By what descendeth on the heart.

Commentany. Since that is inowledge that flows on the heart of the wise from Yezdân.
50. For, could that be proved false, Souls would be utterly helpless.
Comaestary. Forworldings can never succeed in falhifying that, l:owever :anch they may altempt it: for that knowledye is truth, and from it proceed innamera. ble miracles.
51. There is in thy soul a certain knowledge, which, if thou display it to mankind,
they will tremble like a brancta agitated by a strong wind:
52. Whoever knoweth thy words, his prayer is accepted :
53. If thou be asked, Have you seen Mezdâm?
54. Say, How should I know a God (Merkhîd) whom I never saw ?
55. I would not enjoin the worship of a God whom I could not shew.

Commentany. Hesays, O Jemshfd: I cannot know God till I behold him. For a blind man, even thourh whll informed, cioes not in truth linow colours as they really are, thoush on speaking lie collo them llick, white, red and yellow, and knows of what colour eve y thing is, since he thas heard and recollects. Sull how. syer he does nol real $y$ know what yell iw is, or what red is. So that were Giod to reitore to him his sight, and before he had been taiglat to distinguish coloure, were he to be shewn sky-blue, and toid, this is black, he could not be sure whether they toid him truth or fafsehood. In like manner it is evident that a man must necessarily be ignorant of the properties of him whom he has not seen : and bence, until a prophet has seen the essence of the One-who-has-no-properties, he never can explain its nature to men, or command them to worship. And alter he has seen it, nohorly will lend their belief, until he gives prof of the fact by shewing it to others. It is therefore indi.pensable for a prophed that he be able to conduct others in the way, that they
ton may perceive that substance, and be released from donim. Niow a sect in the reign of $t$ 'lat friend of Yezdin, the limperar Parviz, thie son of the limperor flurmaz l, He equal in diçnily to lezelán, held what las bern sail in be inconect: wherenpon I dinected them to smbmit in certanamsterities in the way of Giod: and a I of them being separated from their borlies, beheld 1 equan and those who suround him, after which they returned hack into the bedy.
50. The Wise hold the existence of created things as a proot of the being of Mezdâm:

Condentiry. And by means of cieated existence Enow the Creator.
57. And thon, by the light of the Creator, seest and shewest $u$ hat is created.
58. I created cise world an Indwidual.

Commentary. Jor the whele wohll is an Iudivi. dual: Its Bolly whicia is composed of all bodies, is chlid the Inavere (Mehim); Its Soul con-ite of all Eiolls and is cal ed the Ciny.of. Sonl' (Rewangird); And its Intelligence is composed of all Inte'ligenc:s and is called the ('ity-of-Understanding (lloshgird). This is the Great Man. When you have con'emplated this W'olht so wonterfill, still it is hut a single one of His worshippers. If you open the eye of your heart you will perceive thet the leaven is the shin of this great Individual; Kyuan (Gatırn) the spleen, Bar. jish (''upiter) the liver, Behâm (Mars) the gall, the Sun the heart, Nalîd (Venus) the stomach, Tir (Mercury) the brain, the Moon the lungs, the fixed Etars

## THE BOOK OF SIIET

and the Mansions of the Planets the veins and nerres, the fire the warmth of his motion in the way of Gud, the air his breath, the water his sweat, the eath the place on which he steps as he walks, the lightnimg his laugh, the thunder liss voice, the rain his tears, and organised bodies the worms in his belly: while bis Soul is composed of the Souls above and below, and lis Inteligence of the Intelligences above and below. Aran therefore should not rest salisfied with being a belly-worm; but ought to strive to become a soul. The substance of what has been explained is contzined in the Hânejiur, which is a portion of the Desâtir written in the Limrâni tongue, and which I lave followed in this expnsition;
59. The world is an idea of the Selfexistent,
60. Non-ezistence is the mirror of existence.

O1. Without the light of the Self-ezistent, Nothing is.

C2. His light extendeth over All, and cunforreth being on all existences.
©3. The choicest of all effulgences is the shiming of knowledge on men of understanding.
64. Fiy a single flash of the Creator (Jinal), buth wrolds became risible.

Commextary. The one of whith is immacrial ond pot iutime; the oller the material wu:ll. But! de-
rise their being from the splendor of the Sun of the Essence of the Most rust.
65. The multiplicity of worlds, invisible and visible, is unity in respect to the Unity of God (Hilide), for nothing else bath being.
60. The Perfect seeth unity in multiplicity, and maliplicity in unity.

Commentary. One Sect conceal the Really. Axistent in the works of the Cretan ; do not perceive the Really- Existent, but observe the Creations: deco the created to he separate from the Really- Lavetelit, anil recIon the Really. Existent different from the creation: and this class are called lerizit-Shai which means " of interior place". The second is the Sect that see the Really. Laistent, but not the Creation; and his class is suisilal: they are call d semridd which means ['united (Girdiven.l). The chick class see the Really-Existent, and observe the Creation though Him, and mark Gold in whatever exists: those who are of this class du not believe that to discover unity in multiplicity, and musxiplicily in matity is any obstruction to a thonwledre of real unity: the name with beescll class is Sciuroid Semeride wheels means United-is.-Uni:y (Condrend(ierdwend).
07. O Jermshis** tho ni least God (Ferihthd) in his servant, and the servant in (God:
68. With thee unity does not obstruct multiplicity no: malijplicity amity.

[^12]69. Say unto mankind, Lonk not upon the Selt-Existent with this eye: ask for another eye.

Commprary. That is, the eye of the 1 ea-1.
70. How should they not see Him who is God? (Ferkhâd).
71. That person is born blind who saith that He cannot be seen.
72. He is blind from the womb who cannot perceive the Self-existent in this splendor which is His.
73. They have a cataract on their eye who cannot see Him.

- 74 th The Perfect Man reacheth God (Hilabrâm) as the line of the circie returneth to the point whence it began;

75. So hast thou returned unto Me;
76. And bringest in whomsuever thou listest:
77. The roads tendinģ to God (Semâsâs) are more in number than the breathings of created beings,
78. How can he, who knoweth not himself, know the Lord?
79. True Sulr-knowledge is knowledge of God (Semâshûs).
80. Mankind comprehend according to their knowledge, and thou speakest according to thy knowledge. Speak thou therefore according to their knowledge, that they may understand.
81. Meziâm is hid by excess of light. s2. The World is a Man, and Man is a World:

Commettary. For thry term le Wo 1.1 the Geat Man (Meh-merd), and the Vast Man ( Melîn Mer(unn), and the Va-t Words; and Man they call the Microcosm or Li:lle Would ('imhî J Jhân), berause he is a type of $1 t$, and bicaue tiese is found in Man a sample of whatever exists in the Ciseat Wiorht. And able men have written book to poin out the risemblances between these awo worids; as for exampl', that the loody is the sky; the seven members ti.eseven flanets; the thelse passages the lin and two Mine sions; the four sectetions the four elements, and so forth, as ingenious men have explained them. Itoo have written a celsbrated boik on this subject under the name of Do Giti (the two Woilds), full of admirable wisdom which I bave derived foom the most exalied Inteiligence: and in the eminent Book of the famous prophet, the King of Kings, Jemshifd, there is a great deal concerning the Unity, which only distinguished Ascetics (Hertasp) can comprehent. Arul on the subjert of this transcendent klowledse I have alo composed a great volume called Pertûwtin (the M insion of Light), which I have adoind $1 . y$ pititences deduced from reason, and by tex ts from the Dıâtîr and

Avestâ, so that the Soul nf every man may derive pleasure from it. And it is one of the Books of the Secrets of the Great God.
83. In the name of Mezdâm, the Creator of Arts !
34. Now Mankind have become evil doers, and have taken the road of ravenous beasts;
85. And know not thy worth;
86. And comprehend not the meaning of tby words, and moreover insult thee :
87. And have forgotten the blessings thou didet ask for them:
88. Now I will take thee away from the midst of them, and it is fitting that they remain under the hand of Dizakh* the Tasi.

Commentary. Thiat is of Delr-ik who was of the race of Thâz the son of Siâmek. He paid assiduous worship to Yezdân and the stars, on which account Yezdân granted him his wishes. During his reign he annoyed harmless animals. One of his chief crimes was his putting to death his own father, and Jemshid and Atebinn. Finally, as he became all evil-doer, God cast him down from his state, and sent him to Hell.
89. I will bring thee near unto Myself, and do thou abide ever with Me;

* Deh-ak, Pers. Taz is the supponsed raher cf the Tazis or Arabs. He is betere known as Dehâk.
go. Thou art not well whilst far romov* ed from Me.

91. I have mine eye on the road to watch when thou comest nigh unto Me. 92. And as a punishment upon Mankind, for that they heard not thy words, they shall endure much calamity. After which I will send Ferisdum* on the work of prophecy;
92. That he may revive thy religion.

* Furidun, Pets.


## THE BOOK

or

## SHET THE PROPHET FERIDÛN.

2. Je T us takerefuge with Mezdâm from evil thoughts which mislead and distress us!
3. In the name of Shemta, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Merciful, the Just !
4. In the name of Mezdâm the Helper!
5. O Perisdûm son of Atebîr,* I have taken pity on Mankind and on harmless animals, and have chosen thee, who art my friend, for prophecy : and have made the world obedient unto thee.
6. Revive the religion of the Great Abad (Ferzâbâd).
7. Charms such as, till now, no one hath known, $\dagger$ have I taught thee.
8. Worship Temirâm + thy aider in knowledge.
9. Lo! I have sent for thee, the form of his praise.

> * In the Persian, Feridun the son of Atebin.
> + Many of hia charme aresaid to be sulitnomn.
> \# Teanâin ia Tar (Mercury).

## THE PROPHET FERIDUNT.

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9. In the name of Mezdâm the Helper !
10. Thine is purity, and on thee is the blessing of Mezdâm.
11. O Mighty! Guod! Wise!
12. Father and Lord! exalted Temirâm of the Sphere !
13. Intelligent! Active! Sagacious! Ia: ventive! True!
14. Sage of the Heavens!
15. Sage among the Mighty !
16. Sage of Worlds !
17. Lord of Wonders !
18. Communicator of Secrets and Wonders!
19. Treasurer of abstruse knowledge !
20. Conductor to learning!
21. Aider of the huge stars, according to their temperaments !
22. Who rainest down quickness of comprebension, and knowledge, and an acquaintance with the essence of things?
23. Obedient unto thy Creator,
24. In the revolution of thy Sphere, which is free from susceptibility of disjunction, or of assuming or laying aside its form : or of deviating into a straight course ;
25. In the love of thy holy Belowed!
26. High is thy Creator, thy Illuminator, the Imparter of hidden Secrets,
27. Who poureth down the light that guideth thee to eternity :
28. Who hath assigned thee a place in the Second Heaven.
29. O Ever-ready to guide!
30. I ask of thee that thou ask of thy Father and Lord, and thy Creator and Eeloved, who is an Intelligence,
31. And of the disembodied Intelligences which are the Lights elevated above inferior principles,
32. That they would ask a wish suited to the Intellectual World which is free from change ;
33. And of their Father and Lord, their Origin, most worthy to be praised of all created Beings, the Universal Intelligence;
34. That he would ask in this sort of the Universal Creator, the Stablisher of all Beings and Essences, worthy of the adoration of worlds, the Causer of Causes ;
35. That he would exalt my Soul, and bring me near unto Him;
36. And speak unto me, and turn aside from me the evil of this abude and of that abode;
37. And illuminate the band of Light and Splendor, and bless them and us, and purify them fur ever and ever. So be it.
38. In the name of Mezdâm the Helper !
39. O Perisuum ${ }^{*}$ ! Prophets never misJead:
40. Their words and deeds are from the command of Mezdâm;
41. Whosoever speaketh evil of Jermshàr. $\dagger$ bring bim to a proper sense:
42. Jermshâr is my companion.

Commentany. The evil band revile Jemshid the propliet, the King of kiugs. Bing this band to a prom per sense, that they may not designate as Bad, that mighty prophet who is now my companion, and released fro u the body and fiom bodily affections. Instruct with your tongue and your hand hiun who does nor attend to yon. For prophets never err, since he who is chocen of Yuzidan never deviates into the evil! failis. It is related that Jemshid (who is meecy alto gelher) having withdrawn from the sociely of mankind, and being coon aiter stript of his (earthly) clothing by the hands of Bewer-asp, Dehoalk ordered Lhis servants to revile Jem, and ascribe to him wiched spereches and actions, thereby to establish false religions. Yez-

[^13]dân therefore coumands them to ciesist from this evil thlk, and says to his prophet Feridun, the highly gifted, that he must restrain mens from it. He farther informs the prophet and King of Kings Feridun of exalted nature;
43. Now, thy sons shall become rebellious, and shall find retribution at last :
44. And they shall not attain the object of their wishes: I will speedily give it to Miruzâd;*

Commentary. He informs the prophet, Tur and Selm will become refractory and meet with suitable retibution: they will aim at the sovereignty of the kingdom of Irân, but unsuccessfully: that territory I will bestow on Menuchehr!
45. And after thee Miruzâd shall be a prophet; ${ }^{7}$
46. And thou art one of the mighty Prophets. I have shewn thee hidden secrets; and I have given thy race supremacy over the world.
47. I have made thee prophet and king over the whole world.
48. Thy posterity I have raised to Sovereignty.

Commentary. For the Prophet, the King of Kings of the age, divided the world into three parts, and gave thera to his sons, and the Sovereignty continued in their race.

- Menuchehr, Pers:


## THE BOOK

of suex

## THE PROPHET MENUCHEHR.

1. D, E T us take refuge with Mezdâm from evil imaginations which mislead and 'harass us!
2. In the name of Shemtâ, the Beneficent! the Bountiful! the Merciful! the Just!
3. In the name of the Only Mezdiam !
4. O Miruzâd son of *Yershâd, I have exalted thee over Sìmâr and $\uparrow$ Tistûl; and now have I chosen thee for prophecy and sovereignty ! Adore thou the Moon.
5. In the name of the One Mezdâm !
6. Thine be praise; and on thec be the blessing of Herjem. +
7. O Very Mighty! Learned! Wise and Good Moon (Fershem) of the Sphere!
8. Thou art the one whom they worship amongst us, O Moon!

* Menuchehr son of Irej. Pers.
t Se'm and Tur, Pers Iiej was the supposed ancestor of the I'anis, Tur of the Turanis.
* I'ezdan, Pers.

9. Minister of the Sun and his Vicegerent! Pestower of culours!
10. Who ridest on the Sphere! The friend of the very mighty Celestials !
11. Key of the Heavens which readi'y obey!
12. Guardian of the Element of Water!
13. Lord of Moistures, whether as to the assuming or putcing "ff of figure !
14. Obedient to t y Creator!
15. Revolving in the circle of thy Sphere which is u:affected by interruption or injury!
16. In the love of thy beloved Intelligence!
17. Glorious is thy Creator and Exalter!
18. Who raineth down the lights that confer on thee the state of eternity !
19. Who hath given thee rest in the first Heaven!

Commentary. He says the first Heaven, meaning the tlemental Heaven; because of His goodness he would intimate to his terrestrial servants, that they should reckno from below upwards.
20. O Ever ready to aid! I ask of thee a benefit;
21. That thou wouldst ask of thy Father
and Lord, thy Creator, who is an Intelligence and thy Beloved;
22. And of all the active Intelligences, which are lights free and independent of the affections of matter;
23. That they would ask a wish suited to the world that is free from accident and change
24. A.d (that they would asti) of the the Origin of their Being, the first-created Lxistence, the nearest Liglt, the Universal Intelligence,
25. That he would ask of the One worthy of his adwatio:t, and worthy to be adored of such as are worthy of adoration! of Him who is worthy of the adoration of Worlds!
20. The adornce bf the nests of Being !
27. The Former of the Entities of the whole of them !
28. Jord of Bounties and Splendor! The Necessarily Existent!
29. That He would purify me by the affusion of his pure light ;
30. That He would purify me and bring me near unto him ;
31. And glorify me far away from all calamities whether of Soul or Body;
32. And glorify the band of light and splendor,
33. And purify them and us; and bless them and us ;
34. For ever and ever. So be it.
35. In the name of the One Mczdâm!
36. After thee will come a prophet Ky laserv* by name, who will fill all with amazement at his freedom from worldly affections; And he will be the companion of Mezdâm.

* Ky Khusrou, Pers:


## THE BOOK

OF SHLI

## TIE PROPHET KY-KHUSIOU.

1. JET us take refuge with Mezdâm from evil imaginations that mislead and distress us!
2. In the name of Shemtâ, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Merciful, the Just!
3. In the name of Mezdâm the Creator of the free (disembodied spirit).
4. O my Prophet! Kailaserv son of Hirtâûsh,* thou art high exalted near Me !
5. Thy heart is never separated from Me for the twinkling of an eye.
6. Thy Soul is an angel, and the son of an angel : and so I have given thee a great and exalted angel, named Intelligence.

Commentary. When He says, thou art an angel and the son of an angel, two things may be observed: the one that as, in truith, Intelligence is the first father, he tells Ky Khusrou, thou art the son of that Mighty Angel: an: the other that in sayine, thou art the son of an ang 1 , He calis siuwesh an angel from his excellence; For the Soul when it separates from the lower

[^14]hody and returns back to its own native $\mid$ lace, becomes like an angel, and assumes the rank of an angel.
7. Finally I will place thee near Myself, along with Ferhûshbûd.*
8. Thou art not absent from before Me for orie twinkling of an eve.
9. I am never out of thy heart ;
19. And I am contained in no thing, but in thy heart, and in a heart like thy heart.

Commentary. For I am coatained in the heart that is pure like thy heart.
11. And I am nearer unto thee than thou art unto thyself.
12. O My friend! Do thou make strong the religion of the Great Abad, who is the greatest of prophets and that religion which is My own religion.
13. Fur they can find no straight road towards Me except by this religion.
14. I have given thee such support and protection in the lower world, that a return of thanksgiving is indispensable upon thee ;
15. For I have bestowed on thee celestial endowments, have given thee a Minister like Destar, and a warrior like Rustul. $\dagger$

[^15]10．And diennified thee with sulh dia． tinction，that，in ep le at all thy ponsare thou d．dot beep far away from wome＇，me is dudse ever numgle with them；but duy and nighe didst bind thy heart to Me．
 st helt tir anay from woinen，＂He does nut mrau， tlonis duist not talk with nomeu；He means，didat nut enjer woms in the 1 ay i：whe＇s men converse and late roe nexi $n$ with momen．Ky khurrou had in his Gold $n$ eraw io finus budies of surpass ng bean＇$y$, d．of uho＇n aiso spent their lives as virgius：so 11 at that
 one $t$ at neter lias haif connex on wilh nomen．His ascet 1 is 9 iv celemane 。 $^{\circ}$
 of＊unemborined Beings！

18．＇Thuu didet ask，Who are the lowir angels？Tell me．

19．Tac sentient principles of all bodies that act aright，are lower angels

Commentany．Fur the poners that see，hear，sme＇t，

 Who is the M matho the K ：ngriom of the Buriy．

> 2ü．Aad I mare tathont thee ail know－
 eet cs＂tin，rocap．．．fill the budy by medititun and aho． etracholl；or to pure spuito．
ledges：
ledges: thy knowledge is a ray of My knowledge, and thy action a sample of My action.
21. In the name of Mezdâm, the Creator of unembodied Beings !
22. I have made thee victorious over thine enemies; and have bestowed on thee whatever of external and internal excellence was useful.
23. Now thou art not satisfied with coming unto me from time to time, and longest to abide continually nigh unto me.
24. I too am not satisfied with thy absence:
25. A!though thou art with Me , and I with thee, still thou desirest, and I desire, that thou shouldst be still more intimately with Me;
26. Resign the Lower World to *Tînâsp; for the glory of Mezdâm is upon him.

Commentary. When the faculies of intelligence, sight, and taste chuse a mean, and when justice has neither excess nor deficiency, $\uparrow$ it is called the gloy of Yezdinn; and, without this glory of God, no man is worthy of royalty.

[^16]IHE PROPHET KY-KHUSROU. 115
27. And Tìnâsp shall have a worthy son, in whose time the Mighty Prophet Hertûsh* shall come.
28. And his Book is Enigmatical and Unenigmatical.

- Zirlûsht, Perro.


## THE BOOK

or

## SHET THE PROPHET ZIRTUUSHT.

1. T, E T us seek reflige with Meztâm from cill imaginations which misked and distress us!
2. In the name of Shemta, the Rountiful. the Bencficent, the Mercital, the Just!
3. In the name of Mezdêm!
4. () Htrîushad son or *Heresfetmâd, I have selected thee for prophecr:
5. And have communicated to thee My Wurd in three ways;
6. One in dreams, and that is the +Vahhrijizameh:
7. The second in dozing, and that is + Arvâblást ;
8. The third in walking when thou hast sparalud from the body, and passed with an angel above the heavens;
9. 'Thy soul reacheth Me.
10. NH 1 he' sp ch which I hare bestow ed on thee is of two kinds;

- Z.itmeit o..n. fisfantimn... Pers.
+ Vake wr mimol, I'ers: Bu ko ot Dteams:
\# Divelizakh, E'as.

11. The Enigmatical and the Unenigmatical; Cause thou the enigmatical and unenigmatical to be alike.
12. Do no work but according to the Desâtîr.
13. I have unfoided to thee the secrets of being altogether.
14. Now thou knowest the past, the present and the future :
15. Unto whomsoever I grant the gift of prophecy while waking, to him do I deliver the religion of the Great Abidd.
16. This religion is My Beloved.

1\%. Whosoever is separate from it, it proceedeth from his not discovering the meaning of My word.
18. The meaning of My word can be found only while waking.
19. Say unto Vishtâd* frum Me, O King of Kings ! How many things have I given thee, that thou mightest be received of all Maukind!
20. First, A prophet life + Hertûrâsh, Ny friend and acquaintance ;

- Gishlasp, P.
- Zertüns, P.

21. Next, A son like Sepehnâd,* who is a Sage Mobed and a General ;
22. Again, A Ministerlike Iemisâd $\dagger$ who knoweth the Secrets of all the Spheres.
23. And moreover a kingdom like Hîrâs $\ddagger$ for thine abode ;
24. And in consequence of this dignity all Princes have become thy vassals.
25. In the name of Mezdâm!
26. Now, O My Friend! thou hast come near unto Me , and I have made thee near unto Me. Ask whatever thou listest, that I may answer.
27. In the name of Mezdâm!
28. Thou hast asked, O Mighty Lord! How didst thou create the world?
29. Know, O My Friend! that the essence of the Self-existent is one, and without what or how.
30. Being is like light; and light becometh visible.
31. His greatness belongeth to His perfections: latelligence, and Soul, and Body are created.

- Isfend âr, $P$.
$+1+\mathrm{m}+\mathrm{A}$ ', $P$.
\# Icâ $1, P$.


## THE PROPHET ZIRTUSHT.

32. As I have said in the Book of the Great Abad.
33. When the Sphere began to revolve by the light of Mezdâm, four elements and three children were produced.
34. And these three children are dependent on the four mothers; they on the Sphere, it on the Soul, it on Intelligence, and it on Mezdâm.
35. Whatever is on earth is the resemblance and shadow of something that is in the Sphere.
36. While that resplendent thing* remaineth in good condition, it is well also with its shadow.
37. When that resplendent object removeth far from its shadow, life removeth to a distance.

38 Again, that light is the shadow of something more resplendent than itself;
39. And so on up to Me, who an the Light of Lights.
40. Look (ihereforc) to Mezdàm who causeth the shadow to fall.
41. In the name of Mezdâm !

[^17]42. Now a Wise Man, named Tiânûr* will come from Nurakht in order to consult thee concerning the real nature of things.
43. I will tell thee what he asketh; and do thou answer (his questions) before he putteth them.

Commentary. It is said that when the fame of the excellence of the nature of Zeriûsht had spread all over the world, and when Isfendiâr weit round the world, erected fire-temples, and raised domes over the fires; the wise men of $Y$ unan selected a Sage named Iflilanûsh, who at that time had the superiority in acquirements over them all, to go to Irân and to enquire of Zertusht concerning the real nature of things. If he was puzzled and unable to answer, he could be no prophet; but if he returned an answer, he was a speaker of truth. When the Yunâni Sage arrived at Balkh, Gushtasp appointed a proper day, on which the Mobeds of every country should assemble; and a golden chair was placed for the Yunâni Sage. Then the beloved of Yeadân, the prophet Zertusht advanced into the midst of the assembly: The Yunâni Sage on seeing that chief said, "This form and this gait can" nit lie, and nought but truth can proceed from "t them." He then asked the day of the prophet's nativity. The prophet of God told it. He said, "On "s such a day, and under such a fortunate star a deceiv"6 er cannot be horb." He next enquired into bis diet

[^18]anil mode of life. The prophet of God explained the whole. The Sage suid, "This mode of life cannot "suit an impostor." The prophet of Yezdân then said to him; " I have answered you the questions "which you have put to me; now, retain in your " mind what the famed I unâni Sayges directed you to " enquire of Zertusht and disclose it not; but listen " and hear what they ask; for God luath informed me "of ie, and hath sent his word unto me to unfold it." The Sage said, "Speak." Thereupon the prophet Zerfusht ordered his scholar to repeat the following texts;
44. The friend of acuteness will say unto thee, The Nûrâkh *Sages ask, What use is there for a prophet in this world?
45. A prophet is necessary on this account, that men are connected with each other in the concerns of life;
46. Therefore rules and laws are indispensable, that all may act in concert;
47. That there may be no injustice in giving or taking, or partnership; but that the order of the world may endure.
48. And it is necessury that these rules should all proceed from Mezdûm, that all men may obey them.
49. For this bigh task a prophet must be raised up.

* Ги叙 $P$ 。

50. He will ask thee, How can we know that a prophet is really called to his otife?
51. By his knowint that whichothers do not know ;

52 And by his giving you information regarding your own heart ;
53. And by his not being puzzled by any question that is asked.
54. And (hy this) that another cannot do what he doeth.

Commentall. Cor, when he is askel for miraclea, he performs them and no other can.
55. And they* have discovered that a Mighty King, a searcher of high knouleçge, will arise, and will love them exceedingly: they will ask of thee, Who is he?

* Persian Note. The Yunáni Sages.

Commenrary. M'n' o. the na we and marlis of him awhom this uand of sare have discovered by their knowtedge, their good-deeds and perspicacity of hent.
50. That King will be the son of a King of the race of Vishtidt the King of Kings:
57. When the Hirasis+ shali do evil, and slay their king, Mezdûn shall convey, him, though a Hirasi, to 'Tûpâl.§

+ Gushasm. Pers.
\# Irmi~ Pe's.
\$ Runn Pers i. e. Greere. The nome of Rúm was rlit-fly


58. And that kieg shall become a very virterons, accompiished and wise Kines; and shall in the end dire has Book to the

## Hirâsis :

50. That they may jusert it in the Decîatr.

Combextary. By this he alisturely incie tes the
 1. ret, the - whe ..! he Aimer.f Kimes Behman, exat das diefer a Ine Higence: Wiun the himis were gruley of




 viname when timp oplipt of fied Zer'mbth asied of Gob that he han ha sent dewn as his took for the purpone of allice: timat when tie time of Selanders shond atime, the Devars might echibet it, ant he hemg grathicd with it, tecome mone atranied to the fally of the F'ure. Yiziân, apporing of the reçuert of hes proplict, sest hown fart of his word in the eon of an Adrice to S.lameler: and the King !lad it, sealed with the seal of the Dowhrs, in I e liea-ary. When sabsamber graned the asceniency in lân, Feridukht fioushemes and the liestots imbered that whime in o his lia ds. He ieard ir reat, appianded the religion of Aldal, (on which i, hite inges), prased.

* Peridukht meane. Daghter of the Fairies, or fuirydang eer; su Periz deh farly, buln, whence Parysaljo; Knu-
 daujbiter of Dorab end wife of Siksamer.
the greatness of Zertusht and the truth of that Religion, and commanded the Mobeds that they should make that book a portion of the Desâtir. That Sacred volume is known under the name of Sekander, as it was for his instruction that it was revealed to Zertushr ; and the beginning of it is, "In the name of the Giver of Know" ledge Mezdâm."

60. And when that King cometh to Hi râs,* he will cause the Books of the Hirâsis to be translated into the Nurakhif tongue.
61. Hence the Sect of Internal Illumimation will arise among the Nurakhis, as well as that of Reason.

Commentary. The Sect of Gûshespians of Irấn: and $\cdot Y$ unân is a medium between the Huminated and the Rationalist. When Sekander came to Irân, he found that the Gûohespians of lrân were the better and $\ddagger$ wiser; and he found that they had such power that. wher they pleared, they left the body, which they treated as a garment. And be-ides them he saw another cliss of mem in liân, who, by means of reason and meditation (nirnitid), discovered the real n-ture of things as they actually exist; a d dhere was no such class of men in Yunan: Having collected all their books he translated them into the Junâni and Rûmi tongues. I: e thengave his Prime Minister (Destûr) and Teach-

[^19]er the title of the cbief Mobed and Sage, and made bim the Head of the Nirnûdis. From this time forward the Sect of Rationalists prevailed among the Yunanis and Rumis.
62. When the Nurakhi heareth these words from thee whom I have sent, he wil! enter into thy Faith, and become a worshipper of Mezdâm.

Conmentary. When the Yunani Sage heard all these words, he entered into the Faith, and studied knowledge and wisdom under the beloved of God, Zer. tusht the prophet: and the king of kings Giûshtasp bestowed on him the Office of Chiet of the Hirbeds of Yunan, and of the Molseds of that country. The accomplished man having returned back to Yunan brought over the iukabilduts to the rel:gion of that blessed prophet.
63. In the name of Mezdâm.
64. O prophet and friend! Hertûsh son of Heresfetmâd! When Senkerâkâst arrived, he was turned into the right road by one fershem of the Navisstia $\hat{a}_{+}^{+}$and returned backinto Azend. $\oint$

Commentary. Chengerengacheh was a Sage renowned for his acuteness and wisdom, and the Mubeds (wise-men) of the carth gloried in being his scholurs.

[^20]When he heard of the greatness of the prophet of Yezdan, Zertuslit the son of Isfentemân, he came to Irân with the intention of overturning the Good Religion. When he reached Balkh, before he had dropped a single word from his tongue, and before he had asked a single question, the prophet of Yezdan, Zertusht, said into him, Commit not to your tongue what your have in your heart, but kcep it secret. He then addressed a Sage who was his disciple, saying, Read to him one section (Nisk) of the Awesta. In this blessed section of the Awesta were found the questions of Chengerengacheh with the answers, which He (God) himself had communicated to the propliet; forewarning him, that such a person, of such a name would come; that his first question would be this, and that the answer was to be so. When Chengerengacheh saw this miracle, he was converted to the Good Failh, and returning to the land of Hind remained steady in this blessed religion. May Yezdan the Bountiful grant to us and our friends this best of Faiths!
65. Now a Brahman named Birâs* will come from Azend very wise, insomuch that there are few such persons on earth!
66. He, in his heart, intendeth to ask of thee, first, Why is not Mezdâm the immediate maker of all things having being ?
67. Say thou unto him; Mezdâm is the Maker of all things; and used the medium of no instrument in bestowing exis-

[^21]tence on the Chief of Angels; but in regard to all other existences he made use of an instrument.

Commentary. The First Intellizence received be ing from the Bestower of Leing withoul the intervention of any instrument; while all other heings received existence by the intervention of instruments and media.
68. And this intervention of being, degree after degree, doth not proceed from any inability in Mezdâm to create (direct$l y)$.
69. The cause of it is that one class of existences hath not the capacity of receiving existence but through a medium ;
70. And some classes not without the intervention of media, and others classes not without many media.

Commentary. He says, that in truth, all things in the realin of being have been created of Yezdân; but in such wise, that, in the bestowing of existence on some crealed beings, He used no instrument or med um, and there He operates immediately: while in others He male use of an instrument and a medium. But the use of an instrument or medium throngh different degrees does not proceed from any defect or incapaciy in making or creating on the part of Yezdin; but arises solely from the nature of some created things which have not the capacity of receiving existence except through a medium; while others have nut the power of assaming
existence but through several media; and many lave not the capacity of receiving creation except through many media : just as the bat, in order to receive the light of the excellent sun, requires the intervention of the light bf the venerable moon : and this does not arise from the sun's not having the power of showering down illumination \& light, but from this, that the bat has not the power and capacity of enduring the powerful liglt of the resplendent sun without some medium.

I enquired of the Highest Angel, and Greatest Cherub and the General of the Angels, Why did Yezdan entrust all things to your Majesty; and in like manner through your Majesty to others; and in like manner through these to others again? He answered, O Fifth of the Sâsâns! It does not become the rank of Majesty and the grandeur of Sovereignty that the Monarch in person should manage business directly, and enter into trifling details. It is fitting that he should chuse one of his servants who is adorned with extraordinary skill and eminent sagacity, and in possession of high talents, and entrust him with the affairs of sovereignty and the exercises of beneficence towards the subjects, that he may manage affairs according to the instructions of the king; that he superintend all concerns of importance, and consign the rest to be managed by Deputies, allotting to each his respective department : and that these Deputies should, for the better disparch of business, appoint other agents, till all the business shall be disposed of and terminated according to the wish and orders of the King. Now all this happy disposal and arrangement proceeds from the king by the hands of his agents and officers, whether effected vithout any medium or by means of a medium. 'This
 tainy of exceeling mifin, and of in le, ern le:t grane ceur, and pover and oloy : and that on the exisences whichare dependelit and cieal d, a d which requi e somellif whout diemelses for the ir bing an ipere fection, thece are main degree, dittering lot as th muluude and fenness, grodrens \&e in dness: hat there fure it is not becommen that the Niceenariy Evistent
 it i. heter that 'e vo lder ate une L'eilfs on the higne-t excellenc:, a:d deliver over to him lise $k$ ys $u$ i 10 Myazines of his Sovereignty ; and that in I ke minnee this Beily - ould a;point agents direct! or remotely for t' ose $d:$ rees on degrees thit have heen memion $\cdot \mathrm{l}$ : and tia' ti.e elat stoodd act in tie sume manner. As for examle, tile celictial angel-, and the slars that belong to the supurior woll, the terrestri.l angels, nd material natures, mineral forms, and the soul and pmemey of vegentles, and of an mils, a"d of men, that are ull nf the lower world, have each an orerser appoint it and guardians formaintaining the real soverctury, in order that all inay be conducted agreeably to Guil, and he obedient unto Him. Now all this is arraged ly the Self-Exivert in the best possible manner; ind s.nce the suistance is better than the accident thit is lependent on it ; and an insependent sub tances having no place an ifoconcern with material es encts, are moe excell it and better than such essences as are depenlint on place and matler; so Yizlân se eited me, an.l1 in like manner everted my nergirs: and tero restrial pophat-, in contownly with this cometilution, established the Ollice of Royalty and the Visiership, and the Uilice of Cicueral, and Nubility and so iorth.
71. Again he will enquire, Why is the fire below the firmament, and the air below the fire, and the water below the air, and the earth below the water?
72. Say thou, The heaven ever revolveth and its revolutions produce heat;
73. Hence the fire is placed below the firmament; because if any thing but fire were there, it would be consumed by the heat resulting from the revolutions of the firmament.
74. Next cometh air which is a, thin, yielding body; for, were it thick and unyielding, animals could not bieathe, nor move backward and forward in it.
75. The water he created next and placed it on a level with the earth; since were the earth full of water, not only below but above, as it is of air, animals would be unable to breathe; and eating, and sleeping and sitting could have no existence.

Commentary. Since all would be drowned.
76. He in the last place produced the earth and stablished it, and bestowed a particular constitution on every animal and vegetable, and mineral, and assigned to each an office.

## 27. In the name of Mezdân.

78. He will next ask the history of the submission of the Animals to Gilshadeng* and of their conversation with men. Then say unto him ;
79. Mezdam selected Gilshadeng \& made the animals subject unto lim ;
80. So that that prince divided them all into seven classes ;
81. First, Grazing Animals, and he gave the sovereignty of them to the borse called + Ferjeng.
82. Secondly, Ravenous Animals, and the sovereignty over them he bestowed on the lion called the Bold.
83. Thirdly, Birds, and he gave the rule over this class to the Zadrus (Semurgh Pers.) called the Sage.
84. Fourthly, Birds of prey, and the rule over this class he gave to the Eagle, stiled the Mighty.
85. Fifthly, Water Animals, and the command over them he entrusted to the cracodile denominated the Powerful.

- Gilshah, Pers.
+ The Persian has Ralksh, a white and red, biack or white, or, in general, any horse,

86. Sixthly, Crawling Animals, and the chiefship of them he bestowed on the dra* gon named the Strong.
87. Seventhly, Insects, and the authority over them he cunterred on the bee, called the Swert.
88. From these seven kings who were suhject to Gilshadeng, sevell Sages having corne to the king of kings, solicited redress from the ty ranny of Mankind.
89. First of all, the wise camel said, 0 prophet of Mezdam! In what consists the superiority of mankind over us, to entitle them, in this manner, to exercise tyranny over us?
90. Let them speak that we may hear; and let them hear what we have to say.
91. A Sage, Huresteh* by name, lift up his voice; There are many proots of man's superiority over them; one of these is Speech, a faculty which they do not possess.
92. The canmel answered, As for speech, if the object of speech be to make the hearer understand, animals too possess speech.
93. And an account of the speech of animals is contained in the Bouk of Gilishnâe and *Stanser. Enquire, for they too understand it.
94. Hûristeh said, The speech of man is plain and intelligible, and what camels speak is hidden.
95. The came! replied. Animals too possess an intelligitle tongue: because thous dost not understand it, dust thou imagine that it is unintelligible ?
96. Ignorant that thou art! Thy deficiency ariseth from that very circumstance which thou deemest thy excellence.
97. Thou sayest that the speech of animals is unintelligible, and that the excellence of man's is that it is intelligib'e; whereas the hearer receiveth the same benefit from both; and both possess the same quality :
98. Now if any one speak even much in an unintelligible tongue, be is not understood while he is comprehended it he speak in an intelligible one.
99. And as there is no necessity for men to speak the language of animals; so there

- Gialisub und S aintk.
is no necessity for animals to talk the language of men.

10n. And seest thou not how the speech of the inhabitant of the West giveth a sound not to be understood by the inhabitant of the East; and in like manner that of the native of the East to the native of the West?
101. One who doth not understand the speech of another is not therefore justified in calling it an unintelligible language.
102. Hûristeh said, You have been ordained for our service.

- 103. The camel answered, And you also have been ordained to bring us water, and grain, and grass.

104. Hûristeh said nothing in answer.

Commentaty. His articulating tongue was confined within his lips from necessity.
105. Then the sage ant* came forward and said unto Gilshadeng, $O$ prophet of Mezdâm! King of animals and of mankind! I wish ta be informed wherein consisteth the surpassing excellence of man above animals.

* Persian Note. The envoy of the Bee Shérî́n (the Sweet).

100. A sage, Shasar by name, hastily an-
swered, One proof of the decided superiority of man over them is the excellence of his shape and his upright deportment.
101. The wise ant replied, The intelligent do not pride themseives on shape, and yet we are all on a level in regard to the combinations of the members of our body.
102. And even you, when you would praise any beautiful Person describe her as being stag-eyed, as having the gait of a partridge, or a peacock's waist ; whence it may be understood that the superiority is ours.

Commentary. For when men wish to praise, they compare a thing with something that is of a higher kind and superior to it, marking some similitude between it and the form and figure of that more elevated nature. When mankind therefore compare themselves with animals, it is evident that it must be because animals are better than they.
109. To this Shasar returned no answer.
110. Next the knowing fox, taking up the speech said, What superiority in arts doth man possess?
111. The wise Jewânshîr answered, The superiority of man consisteth in the good dress, and agreeable food and drink which they formerly had, and at the present time in their covering their obscene parts.

Com.

Commentany. It is to be remarked that formerly is used liere becanse its the tine of the vene'able Git. shah, manhind did not use good clotling or iond, and the term formerly teers to the time of thet lâ-ânáajâm, *and the time prior to that; while the time downe wards fioun that is denominated the preent itime, whit $h$ includes the perind when the natural piaits were co: vered: for Gilshah and bis disi iples, of the leaves of trees and the skins of dead animals and of ravenous beasts made a covering for the obscene farts; and in Lis tiwe, there was no other covering but these.
112. The wise fox said, In former times your cluthes were of wool, and hair, and skins of animals, and still are so.
113. And your sweetest food is from the vomit of the bee;
114. And animals do not require any covering for their natural parts ; tor all that requireth to be covered, is covered naturally ;
115. And, if it be not, Mczidanie bath not' directed them:
Commentaily. Tu cover thém.
110. Jewânshir replied, It ill becometk you to join in this cuntroversy; you who cruelly tear each other to pieces.

[^22]11\%. The fox rejoined, we have learnt this practice from you, for Jilmis slew Tilmîs.
Commentary. It must be known that Shet Gilshah had in lus family tivo sons named Jilmis and Tilmîs, and two danghters Akimâr and Hakisâr. To Tilmîs, he gave to wife Akinâr who was of an elegant form, besides being good and agreeable; and Hakisar, who was not so beautiful, he married to Jilmis. Jitmís was instigated by love, and passion inflamed by envy, to slay THAluîs his brother, by dashing a buge stone on his head while he was asleep, whence, by the curse of Gilshah and his owa misdeeds, he was cast into *he.I. In allusion to this, the fox gives Jewansher to understand scornfully, and by way of reproach, thast it was from mansiud that animals learned murder, and vice, and subjection to lust, and indulgence in anger.
118. Moreover, ravenous animals live on flesh; but why do ye fall out with each other ?
Commentary. He says, beasts of prey naturally feed on flesh, and hence they devise the death of anis mals; but since mén do not necessarily live on flesh, why do they sill even each other?
119. And whereas you became evil-doers, the Hirtasp, retiring far from you, dwelt with us in hill and waste;

[^23]120. And we are his servants.
121. Jewânshîr returned no answer,
122. Next the sagacious spider coming forward said, Wherein consisteth the superior excellence of man ? Tell us that we may know it.
123. The sage, Sîmrâsh by name, said, Men understand talismans, and charms, and magic arts, and such like, while animals do not.

124 The spider answered, A nimals exceed men in these respects; knowest thou not that crawling things and insects build \&riangular and square houses, without wood or brick.
125. Behold my work, how, without loom, I weave fine cloth.
126. Simrâsh replied, Man can write and express his thoughts on paper, which animals cannot.
127. The spider said, Animals do not transfer the secrets of Mezdâm from a living heart to a lifeless body.
128. Simrash hung down his head from shame.
129. The wise tortoise next advancing said,
said, What proof is there of the superiority of man?
130. The sage, named Shalish-herta said, Kings and ministers, and generals, and physicians, and astronomers affurd proofs of man's superiority.
131. The tortoise said, Animals too possess the classes that you have mentioned.
132. Observe the sovereignty of the bee and of the ant in their kind:
133. And attend to the visiership of the fox;
134. And recollect the generalship of the elephant ;
135. And learn medicine from the dor, who healeth wounds, by licking them with bis tongue ;
136. And the cock is an astronomer, who knoweth right well the time of the day and night.
137. On hearing these observations Sha-lish-herta remained silent.

* 133. Next the sage peacock, sailing in, said; What proof is there of man's superior dignity?

139. The wise visier, Vizlûr by name, said,
said, Mankind possess the faculty of judg. ment and discrimination.
140. The sage peacock answered, If during the darkness of a single night, a hundred sheep have young, each knoweth its own lamb; and in like manner each lamb knoweth (its mother).

Commentary. And turns to its mother; and this. kind of instinct mankind do not possess.
141. The wise Vizlûr said, Men are brave.
142. The sage peacock answered, They are not bolder than the lion.

Comimentary. For when warriors would praise themselves, they compare themselves to the lion.
143. Vizlur had nothing to reply.
144. Next the wise Hûmâ advancing said, Where is the Sage who will afford me a proof of man's superiority ?
145. The sage named Mezdam-hertaiendeh, answered, One superiority of man consisteth in knowledge, as by means of it he ascendeth from a low to an exalted station.
146. The wise Hûmâ said, If you pride yourselves on this, animals too possess it; since by it they distinguish the flower from the thorn.
147. The sage Mezdam-hertaiendeh replied,
plied, Knowledge has a root and branch. You have got the branches; but the root of snowledge consisteth in the sayings of the prophets, which belong to man alones
148. The wise Huma said, This benefit we too possess, and each tribe hath different customs ;

149 And in like manner as among you prophets reveal their propliecies, among as there are counsellors, one of whom is the bee.
150. The sage Mezdâm-hertâiendeh said, The heart of man attaineth self possession, and effecteth an union with the soul, and by means of knowledge is elevated to the glorious nature of the angels.
151. The wise Huma answered, We animals likewise become tame.
152. The sage Mezdâm-hertaiendeh replied; Yes, It is true. Yet your perfection consisteth in attaining only a single one of the qualities of man; while man's perfection consisteth in attaining the nature of disembodied spirits.

Commentary. That is of Intelligences and Souls. 153. The wise Huma said; True, yet in
spite of this, in his putting to death of animals and in similar acts, he resembleth the beasts of prey, and not the angels; for they are not guilty of such deeds.

Commentary. He speaks of the slaging and subjecting of animals, and the giving of pain and trouble to animals, of which men have made a trade; though such is not the conduct of angels, but the practice and nature of savage beasts. Men, therefore, approximate to the class of ravenous animals rather than of ingels, whatever claims they may assert to tha: high distinction.
154. The sage Mezdâm-hertaiendeh said, It is right to kill ravenous animals, just as it is to open a sick man's veins.

Commentary. For the whole world is one bedr, and the killing of an animal like that in question, is like diminishing the blood in the body; And as diseases would prevail if this blood were left in the body, so if the blood of ravenous beasts were not shed, they would afflict many animals, all of which are parts of this huge animal; and hence it is laudable to shed their blood, for the comfort of this body.
155. The prophet of the world then said, We deem it sinful to kill harmless animals, and no man bath authority to commit this wicked act.
156. Were all ravenous animals to enter into a compact not to kill harmless animals,

## THE PROPHET ZIRTUUSHT.

We would abstain from slaying them, and hold them dear as ourselves.
157. Upon this the wolf made a treaty with the ram, and the lion became the friend of the stag;
158. And no tyranny was left in the world.
159. Till Desh-birei* broke the treaty.

Commentahy. And began to kill animals.
160. In consequence of this his misdeed, nobody observed the treaty, except the harmless animals.
161. This is the dialogue that passed concerning the grand Secret.
Commentany. The abject of this fable is to recommend self-knowledge and self-controul; man having the ascendency over other animals only by speech, ingenuity, knowledge and suitable conduct.
162. When you have expounded this matter to him, he will become of the true faith, and be converted to your religion.

Comsentary. It is said that when Biâs, the Hindi, came to Balkh, Gushiasp sent for Zertusht, and in. formed the prophet of Yezdân of that wise man's com. ing. Tlie prophet said, May Yeztân turn it to good! The Emperor then commanded that the Sages and Mobeds should be summoned from all countries. Whers

[^24]they were all assembled, Zertusht came from lis place of Worship; and Biâs, also having joined the assembly, said to the prophet of Yezdân; O Zertusht, the inha: bitants of the worll, moved by the answers and ex. pounding of Secrets given to Chengerengacheh, are de. sirous to adopt thy reliyion. I have heard, moreover, of many of thy miracles. I am a Ilindi man, and, in my own country, of unequalled knowlelge. I have in my mind several secrets, which I have never entrusted 10 my tongue, because some say that the Ahermans (devils) might give information of them to the idolators of the Aherman faith : so no ear hath beard them, except that of my heart. If, in the presence of this assembly, you tell me, one after another, what those secrets are that remain on my mind, 1 wiil be converted to your faith. Shet Zertusht said, O Biâs, Yezdan communicated to me your secrets, befure your arrival. He then mentioned the whole in detail from beginning to end. When Biâs heard, and asked the meaning of the words, and had them explained* to him, he returned thanks to Yezdân and united binself to the Behdinn, after which he returned back to Hind.
163. In the name of Mezdam! O Zirtusht! my prophet! After thee shall Simkendesh $\dagger$ appear, and afterwards the First Sâsân, the prophet, sball come and make thy Book known by a translation.

[^25][^26]
## THE PROPHET ZIRTUUSHT. 145

164. And no one but he shall know the meaning of my words.
Commentary. Hence it mas that Shet Sasan made an interpretation of the Book of Shet Zertushs agreea. bly to its sense.

## BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS

## TOR

## SEKANDER.

1. I E T us take refuge with Mezdâm from evil thoughts which mislead and distress us.
2. In the name of Shamta, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Kind, the Just !

Commentary. This is the Book of Advice for Sekander which Yezdân sent down at the desire of his prophet Zertusht, as has been already related.
3. In the name of Mezdâm, the Giver of Wisdom!
4. O Simkendesh son of *Nishâl! Mezdâm hath exalted thee to royalty and empire. Do thou, of thy exalted wisdom, bestow splendor on the religion of the Great Abad, who is the greatest of prophets.
5. And because the affairs of the + Hirâsis .went, in many respects, ill, I carried thee away into $\ddagger$ Nasûd.

- Sekander aon of Dárâb. Pers.
+ Irânis Pers.
$\ddagger$ RGm. Peis.

Commentart. By this he means, Thy iescent is from the king of Irân: when the Lrânis becnme ev.l. doers, 1 removed thee away from that race, for their punishment.
6. Place not a stranger over $\ddagger$ Hirâs for it is thy house.
7. If thy army inflict any suffering on the good people of Hirâs, make atonement and satisfy them ; else shall I ask an account of thee.
8. In the name of Mexdâm the Giver of Wiscom!
9. Neziâm slicwed kindness unto man, in that he cricated him of the second rank of angels.
Commentany. The angels of the second rankare souls, while the angels of tie first rank are Int Iligences.
10. And deputed along with bim an Angel of the first class, Intelligence by name.
11. And bestowed on him§ instruments of the lower world, together with certain of the inferior angels;
12. Of which angels one is in the liver, and is called Temperament : another Life,

[^27]and his abode is in the heart ; and another is Soul, who dwelleth in the brain.
13. And he bestowed servants on them.
14. Now life is affected by two evils, Lust and Anger. Restrain them within the proper mean.
15. Till Man can attain this self-controul, he cannot become a celestial.
16. And soon a prophet will come, virtuous and wise, Sâsân by name.

## THE BOOK

## Or

## SHET SASAN THE FIRST.

1. DET us take refuge with Mezdim from evil imaginations which mislead and afflict us!
2. In the nathe of Shemtâ, the Bountiful, the Beneficent, the Merciful, the Jusi!
3. Let us ask assistance from Mezdîm, the self-Existent, the Uncompounded, the Artificer of qualities!

Commentary. In a trance, I beheld my sage and respected ancestor who said, For the better interpretation of the Book which Yezdân hath sent unto me, do thou make use of some intelligent words, even though they may be suclias occur in the translation of the re* spected Desâtir. I have therefore inserted, after the translation, such illustrations and proofs as seemed to be conformable to reason. On that account we cite the expressions used by the King, the Most Just and First * Legislator, the Instructor of the legislating prophets, the adorner of knowledge, Hosheng, in the JawedânKhirid, + in the exposition of the words which the Sun spoke to that exalted Being.
4. The Necessarily-existent is the Creator of the conditionally-existent.

[^28]Commentany. The explanation is this, Whatever is conceivable is either necessarily-existent, or conditionally existent, or necessarily non-existent. For if we regard only the nature of things, abstracily, undoubtedly whatever does not possess the possibility of non-existence is necessarily-existent; and what has not the capacity of existence, is necessarily non-existent, as for example, the union of two opposites; while, what enjoys the capacity of either, is conditionally-existent. Now this conditional existence (or existing in possibility), which they call Nawerfertosh, of necessity requires some Giver of Being, who is denominated the Creator of the supposed possible thing. For, if it possessed an equal tendency to existence and to non-exsistence, without any difference whatever, it is plain, at a single glance, and without any necessity for reasoning, that in that case it must require some power to give it existence, and this power is its Maker: And on the other hand supposing that this tendency were not equal, still it cannot possess necessary existence or what is called Girwer; for, if it did, then it could not be contingent (as was supposed). And again supposing that its tendency were stronger to existence than to non-existence, but still without reaching the degree of neces-sary-existence ; in that case, this superior tendency cannot co-exist with contingent being : for if this possibility of existence joined to this superior tendency, its supposed property, did not incline to non-existence, it must be necessarily-existent, and not contingent. If on the other hand it possessed a superior tendency to nou-esistence, this tendency, though imperfect, must of necessity prevail, while the inferior rendency towards existence wo. 1$\rfloor$ be of no avail; And this a moment's re-
flection,
fiection, without the necessily of any argument, evidenty shews cannot be the cise, and is impossible. Hence it is plain that what is polential or contingent, in every ease requires a maker and former, who, until he has being, cannot confer being on any thing else.
This introductory proof being established, it may next be remarked, that no manner of doubt or uncertainty arises, regarding the existence of contingent existencee, such as events and compound substances. And as to those contingent existences which have for their maker a necessarily-existent being, there is in like manner no difficulty. But as to those of which the maker is contingently existent, lie too must have a maker; who likewise, it he be not necessarily-existent, must havea Maker. The chain of creation therefore either reaches to the necessa. rily-Existent, which is what I wish to establish, or we must reason in a circle. And we reason in a circle when we make two contingent existences the makers of each octher, which is impossible; seeing that the maker must undoubtedly exist previously to the thing made: And hence, if two contingent existences reciprocally made each other, it would inevitably follow that both must be prior to each other respectively, and that each ranked before the other; which the sligheet exercise of the understanding shews to be a manifest impossibility. And if it be supposed that the chain of contingent existences is unlimited, each contingent being having a maker, and it again a maker, without end, this is impossible: for then it would follow, as an inevitable consequence, that a number which is the evens of the chain, should be at once even and odd; while at the same time it is necessary that the number in question should at once
be susceptible of being halved, and not admit of beirig halved, which cannot be.

The exposition is $2 s$ follows. If the unlimited chain exists in the way that has been mentioned, it is necese sary that the contingent existence, which is the beginning of that chain, stand in the first degree, and its maker in the second degree; and in this way every one of the units of the chain will bave its fixed degree; 28 for example the third and fourth; and some of these units of the chain are in the class of odds, as the first, shird, fifth, and seventh, and some in the class of evens, as the second, fourth, sixth and eighth : and it cannot happen that two units of the evens or two units of the odds, be side by side of each other; for every odd is inevitably succeeded by an even, and every even by an odd; as the first by the second, and the third by the fourth. In proportion therefore as there is an even, there must also be an odd, and the converse. The number of the units of the odds, will, therefore, be equal to the number of the units of the evens; and, hence, the number of the units of the odds will be the half of the total of the chair. The number of the units of the chain must, therefore, be even, since it has a perfect half.

After this explanation let us suppose that it is necessarily uneven, since wheti one uniz is taken from the chain, it is shorter by one than the first chain. But this too being composed of the units of the evens and the units of the odds must be even; And this chain being even, it follows that the first chain must be odd; seeing that its half cannot be equal to the hall of the first chain; and, at the same time it eannot be less. For were it less, it would be less by one, whence it would
secessarily follow thet the second chain would be two units less than the first, wheress only one unit was omitted: and bence the first clain would at once be even and odd, as, at the same time, having and not baving $a^{2}$ perfect lialf. This impossibility unavoidably accompanies the suppositionfof the unlimifed length of she chain. Hence it is necessary that it terminate at हो maker, who shall limself have no maker, and He is the Necessarily-Existent, which it was my object to prove.

Again Sed-wakhshur,* in the Jzwedtan Khirid says; Suppose the chain to be unlimited, if from the beginning of this chain we tabe, for example, ten units, then the one chain would be left shorter than the o: ther by ten: and if we compare and a!ply this chain to the other, so that the first link of the one chain should be applied to the first link of the other, and the second to the secund, and so forth, it cannot be conceived that there should always be found a link of the first chain corresponding to one of the second; else it would necessarily follow that the chin which was whole would be equal to the chain that was not whole, which the slightest reflection shews to be imposible. The lesser chain therefore must terminate somewhere, and the excess of the longer chain must in like manner yeact a termination, which (on the given hypothesis) would be absurd.

And farther the teacher of the prophets lays it down in the Jawedan Khirid, that all and every contin. gent existence, which has received being, nithout excepting one single contingent existence, does really ex-

[^29]ist; because the whole, and entive and complete parts of it have being; and it is a contingent existence because it is composed of contingent existences, Now it is clear that it must have a maker and former : and that maker is either the whole body of contingent existences, or a part of it, or something external to it. The first is impossible, for it would necessarily follow that that whole existed previous to itself. And the second too is impossible, for the maker of the whole must be the maker of every individual part. If therefore a part were the maker and crealor of the whole, the part snust be the creator of itself, which is impossible. The third supposition agrees with my notion, because the Being which is exclusive of the whole must necessarily be The Self-Existent. There are a thousand similar proofs in the Jawedan Khirid cantrived by the know* ledgeeadorned praphets, whereof five hundred relate to the false reasoning of the circle and five hundred to the fallacy of the chain. Moreover, Sed-wakhshutr in the Great Book of Jawedân Khirid, remarks in explanation of the wards of Shet Khûrshid* who says;

## 5. There are not two Self-Existents.

Commentary, For, ifthere weretwo Necessarily-Existent beings each possessing the essential qualities of the other, then their sense of diversity, in respect to eacts other, must be owing to the intervention of something external to their natures; hence they wontd be dependent on somelhing external, so far as regards their identily and consciousness of diversity. But we have seen that every thing dependent belongs to the cliss of cons. tingent existences.

[^30]It is aloo remarked in the same volume, that if there were many Self.Exi-tents, they must necessarily, as a direct cansequence of this inultiplicity, be contigent existences, as has been proved. No:v every contingent being requires a maker; and the maiser of this multiplicity cannot be of the same essence as they are. For, it las been shewn that the maker of every contingens existence must of necessity be something differem from it, must precele it in point of existence, and cannot be a poilinn of it; for the maker of the whole mist of course be the maker of the supposed part. Nor can this maker be any thing external; for then the case would necessarily come under that of the circle, or of the chasit, and so has already been proved to be impossible. And, in the same way, foom the muliplicity in number of the Necessary-Existents, it would unavoidably fullow, that there was a contingent being nithout a maker, which is impossible.
And again it is written in she respected Volume the Jawedân Khirid, that if there be two Necessarily-Existents, it is necessary that each of them should ba Omnipatent over all possible exivences, for defect of power is not a quality of the Gothead. Hence, as often as the one desires one thing, and the other desires the contrary, if it be supposed that the wi,h of both is effected, then two apposites are reconciled: and if the wish of neither is effected, then it fullows that two opposite wishes are both frustrated: and if the wish of one be superior, the other must be inferior in power, and want of paner cannot appertain to folliead. Nitaj similar reamuings ate in that blesoed Vutume.

It is farther said in that most excellent of Books, in explanation of the words of the wold-enlightening Sun;
6. Ahertûsher* is not subject to Novelties:

Commentary. For the Self-Existent is not the abode of nuvily or new things, since every new thing or novelty that arisees is conditionally-existent; and every thing that is conditionally existent depends on the Maker or fashioner ; but the Necessaily-Existent is no: conditionally-existent, or dependent, and, therefore, never was new or fresh produced. Were it possi: le for liin to have a new quality, that quality must have an originator; and that ind pendent originator and powerful naker must be the necessary essence, which is the First and Oldest. And whatever is; in its essence, independent, and free; and Onnipotent, must also possesa the qualities of Firsţand Oldest; and it cannot be that any thing, but itselt, should be the canse of newness and freshness to any quality that belongs to it : for otherwise it would evidently follow that the NecessarilyExisterit would be sulject to something else, and dependent on it, and derive some of His perfections from another ; but as the qualities of Yezdan the Supreme are perfect qualities, this is a supposition that is inadmissible. Tlie Necessarily-Existent therefore is not subject to novelies or innovations.

And Sed-Wakhshur in the Jawedân Khirid, in ex. planation of the words of the g!oriously refulgent Sun, sailh;

## 7. Ohernûshram $\dagger$ is uncompounded,

[^31]Commentary. He says that whatever is, is either compound or simple. Whatever substance can be divided or broken into parts may be pronounced compound; and if it cannot be divided or made into parts, it may be recognised as simple. Now, that the Neces-sarily-Existent is simple, chere are many proofs. In the first place, every compound is dependenton its parts; anl agrain, its being is posterior in time to that of its parts, as reason requires that there must be parts, before the compound can exist. But whatever has these two properties is dependent. Hence the NecessantlyExistent is not compounded.

The second proof is, that if Hewere composed of parts, His partsmust be either necessarily existent or contingently existent. As to the first supposition, it is impossible that there slinuld be a multiplicity of Neces-sarily-Existants. On the second supposition, every such part mast have t.o application to the NecessarilyExistent Being, seeing that the Original Creator first cxisted of 11 imself and afterwards hestowed being on other existences. But if the Necessarily. Existent were the maker of His own parts, it would necessarily follow that He existed betore His parts, whereas the patts must precele tine ompound, which can exist ouly through the Necessarily-Existent: seeing that whatever is con-tingently-existent, must derive its being from something zecessarily-existent. And hence, if this Maker were any thing but the Necessarily Existent, the NecessarilyExistent must exist before His parts by two degrees, which is impossible. He cannot therefore be conspound.

And in the same way that it is proved that He is not eumpound, it may be shewn,that He is nut corporeal;
for every thing having a body is susceptible of division in length, breadth and depih, and may be divided into parts, as halves, three parts, or four or so forth; and whatevertias parts is dependent. Hence the NecessarilyExistent cannot be body ; since it is plain that were the holy Yezdan body, He might be divided into parts, the union of all which parts would be the cause of His being. But every thing laving been created by Him, if you suppose that such parts do not exist, you necessarily come to the conclusion that He too does not exist, and safle would be contingenly and not necessarily existent.

But as Iie has no body so neither has He place nor position. For whatever is in place or position is cither body, or a part of body, or a quality of body ; and body and the parts of body are liable to division; whereas the Self- Existent is nur subject to divisibility, nor susceptible of being broken into parts. And as to the qualities of body, they depend on body for their being, and are zubservient to it. And whatever is subservient to another is contingent. The Self-Existent therefore is not body nor corporeal, and He has no place nor positiqn.

Hence ton it fullows that the Necessarily-Existent is not an accident, which they call Taiver. For accident inheres in body, and if you suppose body not to exist, accident too ceases to exist ; and as He is not body, so He evidently is not accident (lawer), which is depeldent on bolly. And father, accident or quality is an existence which is the predicate of something else, as blackness, whiteness, taste, smal!, and the like; and whatever has these qualities is contingent ; whence it may he understood that the Necessurily. Existent is not
seen with the cye that is in the head; for what is vivible to the badily eye inust be in portion ; siluce whate ever is visible must be opposite to, or what may be termedopposite to the seer; and whatever is so situited must bave position. But it has been sutisfactorily proved that the Self. Existent has no position, so that the cannot be visibic to the eye of the boily, but ouly to the raind's eye. When I have left the ciementary bexly, passed the world of bodies, and taken my station abuve the circle of contingent* existeac $s, I$ have seen the Light of lights which is not buiy, nor corporeal, nor quality, shine on me without place or position: and that glory is such that its properties cannot be expressed liy tongue, nor can ear liear, wor this eye see them. Aud I taught the souls of such as are traveliers on this road fo separate from the body. And 1 myself altained that happy state, through she faith of my forefathers.

The teacher of prophets, in the Jawediin Khirid, when explaining the words of the Sun, the bestower of pleasure, says;
8. Being is an essential property of the Most Just.

Commentary. He says that the Necessarily-Er. istent is a self-existent, ensence. Aud all beings liat enjoy existence may be considered as of three thases. One of these classes is that of the being that is derived from another beiag, and which ontes is existence to something extmal to iself, such as dependent existences. A second is the being which is a quality of matter, and yet is produced out of it. The third is that Being which is s.l.existeat, and which cannot be come

[^32]preliended.
prehended. An instance of these three chasses of being is light; for :ome budies are respien ? nt from al ght which proceeds from something external to them, and which light they receive from something else; as the illomination of the earth from the Sun : and some shine by a light that is different from their essence, and yet is inseparable from their essence, as the light of the venefable Sun: and the third is the shining and blazing Light, which is Light of its own essence, mot trom any thing else; and of this last mentioned Light the Neces-sarily-Exi-tent is an example. The proot of this last assertion is, that, if the being of the NecessarilyExistent proceeded from any thing but his own essence, it would be a quality: and quality is a property of that in which qualities inhere, and is dependent on it : and whatsoever is depeudent on another, is contingenly existent; and every contingent being must have a canse. Hence if the being of the Necessarily Existent proceeded from any thing but His own essence, He must have a cause: and He cannot be the cause of His own being ; for that is impossible, as is evident without the necessity of any argument or reasoning; since it would imply that the existence of the Necessarily-Existent was prior to Himself. And as His being is not a quality of His essence, so nether call it be a portion of it : for it has been clearly demonstrated that the Necessarily-Existent has no parts. His being therefore is self-existent, ия His essence is pure being; and His essence is such that it camnot be conceived as not existing. Mureorer, the being, which is not essential, suggerts a suppo-ation of binity; and were His being such, Yezdain would be a compounded Being, and what is compound is contirsgendly existent. And in the same way, were being superadded
superadted to His essence, it would consequently be subject to accidents; and were it subject to acciden's, it must follow that this being, having a depentence, must be dependent on something else, an I counected with it by some cause. Hence it must necessari!y have a causer. But if this cause were his es ential soul, it would, of course, follow that the cause of his existence was previous to his being; since the cause of the existence of any thing must necessarily precede its being made. The being of the Necessarily-Existent there* fore, must be His essential soul.

And the prophet, in the Jawedân Khirid, in explanation of the words of the Vicegerent of Yezdan over bodies* has said;

## 9. Qualities are essentially inherent in

 Mezdâm.Commentary. He says that the qualities of the Necessarily-Existent are ensentialiy iuherent in His pure essence; what, in dependent existences, proceeds out of essence and quality, in necessary-existences being found in their essence. For, it He had qualities superadded, and not essentially iuherent, it is clear that whatever is not essentially existent must be an addition of something else ; and were the essence of the Most Just invested with quallies that are perfect in spite of their being superadded, then, as whatever has not its perfection from being essentially inherent, is subject to imperfiection and defect; and as imperfection cannot exist in a pure essence, it must follow that perfect qualities are essentially inherent in a pure essence; just as the knower is in the soul of kuonledge, not know-

[^33]lodge

ledge superadded to his essence. And it is clear that whatever is not essenti lly inherent in the Necessarily. Existent is dependenily existent. If the qualities of Yezdân, therefore, wert not essentially existeat in His essence, they would be dependently existent; and hence Yezdan's perfections would proceed from what is dependently existent : but whatever owes its perfection to any thing but ittoli is dependently not neces. sarily exislent; a supporition which is inadmissible.

And moreover Sed-wakhshûr in the Buok of Jawedân Khirid, in the explanation of the words of the refulgent Sun ever-worthy 10-be lauded, has said;

## 10. Mezdîm knoweth by perfect means:

Commentary. He says that the Necessarily.Existent is perlectly Omniscient of His own essence. For He is free from matter and its affections; and whatever is free from matter possesses knowledge, since matter and what is material are the impediments of knowledge. And the Divine Essence is acquainted, in a perfect degree, with the particles that change, and with such as are unchanging, \& that in a transcendent degree, since it knows their causes thoroughly and with the most perfect knowledge. But it is indispensable that he who knows causes with periect knowledge, should know what is necessary in them, by means of his onn essence ; for it is not fitting that he should know particles from their changes; otherwise he would learn from them at one time that they exist, and at ano:her time he would discover from them that hey do not exist. Each individual, therefore, would be seen by him under a different aspertas it had existence or non-existence, and the one of these iwo aspects does not consist with the other; whence it would follow that the Necessarily. Existent

Exident must have His essence changel according as one fo m or anothet war pre enteri; whech is not fitting, sin e He is not sulject io impleriection but knows particles in a perlect way. And sembahimhar writes much or the. - whijert. Seiander, during lis reign, translited into Yunàni this (ireat Book, and atierwards other lioots: and I liave here given an exiract trom it that the young student might understand it, and hnow his Goul ( I âdâr) by prowts deduced trom reason. Let himafterwards, with Goul's assistance, go on to the large commentary which I have witten on the respected Dewtir, and draw all his knowledge from it ; after which Fit him, with the grace of Izod devoie humself to the wenship of Yezdan and by means of seclusion, and watchfultiess, and fusting and meediuation on Yezdàn, let himspe I ezdân, and those whis are might unto the Slot Jut ( Dadar).
11. Tise Lord is the Creator of the First Intelligence, the Maker of the Soul; the Adurner of the superior bodies, the Producer of the elements, the Mingler of the four elements.

Commentary. The prophet Tahmuras, the binder of evil-disposed souls, in the book of Berin Ferlieng (i.e. superlative knowledge), says, in explanation of the following words of the key of the heaven*; who said unto him;

## 12. The Necessarily-Existent is one, without multiplicity.

\author{

* i. Po The Moor.
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Commentarx. For it is unity that excludes multiplicity from His essence or qualities; since number in ats ensence is necessarily manifold and compo ell, and thence bears on it a mark of depencence. Now dependence is an essential properly of dependentexitence, and of imperfection in quality. And did Heporsess the quality of multiplicity, it would inevitaily fuliow that the same thing was at once the Creator and the created, the Maker and the made; for He is the Creator and Maker of all things, and must, therefore, be the Creator and Maker of His own qualities. But a being possessed of qualiies cannot at once be the recipient and author of its own qualities: for the same thing cannot at once be the giver and receiver of being. A Creator indeed, from the very circumstance of his being a Creator, must necessarily have made sumething : but it does not necessarily foilow because a thing is made, that there was any necessily for its being made; and it is impossible that the same thing should be necessary and not necessary to anothet* thing. And farther the prophet, the remover of evil-disposed demons, says, that one thing only can proceed from real unity: seeing that if two things proceeded from it, the place of origin of each of these two must necessarily be different. For the place of oligin of the one must be different fiom the place of origin of the other; hence, of these two places of origin, one must be separate from it : and it too must have a cause, and if we direct our attention to this cause, we shall find that it necessarily leads us either to the circle or the chain. And it will not do for any one to say, that it this proof were sound, it would necessarily
> - The sense in the greceding aentence io far frembeing datinct,
fullow that not even one thing could proceed fiom real unity: for that if any thing could proceed out of unity, it must or couss proceed from some place of origin, and as the place of origin is related both to the maker and made, as being between them, it too must have a cause, and that then the case must necessarily belong either to that of the circle or the chain. We ammer that by the term place of origin, we do not understand a real place of origiin, but only that by the intervention of which there is a conuexion between the cause and the effect, aud which relation is neither made nor fashioned, not that we mean to affirm that there is any actually existing place of origin. And the prophet, the binder of demon:, has added much on this subject, which it is unnecessary to introduce here.

And tarther in the Book of Beri Ferlieng (transcendent knowledige ) it is said, in the explanation of the words of the reverend Moon, that,

## 13. The First Intelligence was created.

Commentasy. He says, having proved that the pure lealan ie perlect unty, and that only one thing ran proceed from perfect unily, that thing must of necessity be the Fiist Intelligence; since it cannot be a body, for body is compount, and the Creatormust be the maker of each of its individual parts, since otherwise lie certainly could not be the maker and perfect fashioner of the whole: and hence if the First-created and First-made were compound, the Maker mutt be the maker of each part, and thus a multiplicity of things would necessarily proceed fromperfect unity. Nor can the First-created possess any of the parts of body: for no one part is in lepradent, or slable in itself without
some other: and no dopendent existence is capable of creating and mahing. The Firit-createl, ton, must have a miker and plice of crealion. that the chain of connexion may reach to the Necessarity-Existent, as otherwise the chaim must assuredly rise upward. And the First-ereated must be such that mo dependent ex. istence precede him; hence also the First-criated cannot be a soul, seeing that evensoul is not stabl, but is dependent and affected by matter in its action. Hence it is plain that Intelligence, first of all, received depen dent being, but is not body, nor any part of body, nof dependent on body, nor material, and in its being and aetion is not dependent on body, or what is material; and the wise look for nothing more thun this in Intelligence. And on this head the prophet, the restrainer of demons, has many observations: after'which he remarks that the moon said;
> 14. And this Intelligence createth one Intelligence, one Soul, and one Body: and the other Intelligences do the same.

Commentary. It must be understood that the First Intelligence was created by the Author of Being, and that blessed angel was distingui-hed by three aspects. First as having a spiritual existence; next a necessary existence from something different from himself; and lastly from its essence having a conlingent existence. And by means of his spiritual being, which is altogether excellent, he created the second Invelligence who, in his essence and qualitics, is free from imperfection and defect, and impropriety, and dependence on matter : and by means of his necessary existence from something external to himself, that existence being glorinus and dignified
dignifed in regard to its essential existence and necessary heing, and defective in respect to its existing hy sompthing but of itseli; he created the soul of the Uppermost Sphere, who is exalted in respect to the independence of hivesience on matter, though defective in regarid to the depuntence of his perfections on maler: and by means of his conlingent esscuce, which is the original seat of the lower dependent qualities, and the cause of the lower and imperfect relations, he exsricated the body of the sphere of spheres, which, both as to its essence and qualities is dependent on matter. And, in like inanner, from every Intelligence another Intelligence and Soul, and Celestial Body proceeded, by means of the existence of the thrce aspects that have been mentoned, and according to the form that has been explained; and so on till we arrive at the Intelligence of the lieaven of* e'ements; and to this last a special power was assigued, derived from the motion and course of the heavens, and the conjunction of the s'ars, and the aspect of the; 'stars; and he showers down forms, and ideas, and accidents, and qualities, on the simple elements. And the demon-bindingt prophet has much on this subject.

And the demon-binding prophet farther says, the Monn said unto me;

## 15. Each class hath its guardian angel.

Commentary. In erplanalion of this it is written, that that is called Light which is visible of itself, and can alio make other things visiole; and the Guardian of Guardians is called the Lightof Lights; and all other independent and free Beings among Intelligences and

[^34]Souls are held to be Light; since they are visible of their own essence, and are known to their own soul by their talent of clearsightedness, and they can become the cause of being to all things; But it is not so with bodily faculties whether visible or hidden, which thought the causes of other things being perceived are not the causes of being known to themselves; and though the discoverers of perceptions, which are the means of the discovery of lerrestrial things, they are not the manifesters or illuminators of their own sonls. And no faculty can be the cause of the knowledge of its own soul. As, for example; Nothing is discovered by the unassisted faculty of sight; and no one says that any thing is gained by mere sight : but whenever the rays of light falling upon a mirror are reflected and affect the eye, the sight is affected; for the mere organ of the eye is not the seer; the seer is a power which must reside in the organ of the eye, and which power is invisible.

And he farther says, in the same book, that every description of class or genus, whether celestial or elemental, compounded or uncompounded, must have some Guarelian from the seat of light. For there first of all showers down and shines on the Protectors and Guardians, from the Lights that are above them, a re splendent shower of light, which to them is altogether contingent; And these lights have different relations. Hence arise innumerable relations among material bodies, as an things connectect with body, which bear relation to those lights and guardians.

And in that Holy Book he farther says, that bodies are the shadows of independent lights, and that the shadow is dependent on the light. And that bence it
hiappens, in consequence of the imperfection in the connexiont of light with bodies, that they cannot discover their own essence, but enlighten what is without them. But permanence is the mark of independent existence; for knowledge and all other qualities attend its substance, but never can be found in bodies.

And farther the Demon-binding propliet says in the tame look ; the sphere-tented Moon said utito me;

## 10. Intelligences are without beginning.

Commentary. He next sayt; that no Inteiligences are of recent existence, or new made or new created. For new-created and new.formed existences must necessarily assume a form and lay aside form; and the nssuming and leaving off a form can only have place in a compound that lias two parts, or that possesses a quality made up of two qualites, and which can exist only in a body liaving parts; a proposition that depends on the truth that the same thing cannot, at the same time, be bolti the fashioner and creator, and the created. And every new or new.formed existence must have its tmaterial principl (mayeh) previous to it, and must be subsequent to its principle; whereas Intelligences have no material substance.

And larther the prophet, the binder-of-demons, in that Mighty Book says, that Intelligences are ever to be extolled and lauded for their completeness and periection and for such qualities of pertection conneried with dependent existence as they possess. For it has been proved in its place that the new-making or crea. tion of a thing requiresa material principle (myjels), such at mey admis the poi-ibility of its new existence in some portions of the revulution of the circle of erer-
nity. But this can have reference only to tempiral ex. istence. Now Intelligences, in consequence of flieir infdependence, are free from the affections of time: for what is called temporal can exist only in time, which is a portion of the revolution of the highest sphere: whereas the being of Intelligences is not connecterl with time; and to ascribe existence in time to the First Intelligence would lead to reasoning in a circle; becanse in this point of view, time would he dependent an the Spliere, whule the being of the spliere is dependent on the being of the First Intelligence. And the demonbinding prophet has many proofs to the sane purpose.

The proplitet who adorps the worl:S, Jemshid, has a book called Ferásin-urwend (the Supernal Essence). In that mighty volume he says, Shet Behram said unso. me;
17. The Spinere hath an active soul.

Commentary. The science-adorued prophet next says, that the splicres possess an independent soul which makes them acquainted with the universe; for they ppossess the quality of revolving in a yulumary orbit: and whatever enjoys that quality must have a soul that comprehends the Universe. For it is po be observed that if the revolution of the spheres be not volunary, it munt necessarily either be involuntary, (shampuri) or natural (mapeshi) ; and it can be neilher. For the spheres revolve in a spherical course; and whateyer moves in a pplicticil orbit for ever, must tend to a fixed olject nud again desert it. Now were their motion nafural, it mpuld neeessarily follow that the same thing was at once songht and shmmed by nature; and it is unnecessary to waste words in exposing the absurdity of such a suppe phoition. Again, that the heavens do not move by any in-
velunlary (shampuri) motion is plain from this, that involuntary motion-is the molion of a thing contrary to its nitural tendency : whence, as it was proved that the lipavens are not guided by any natural instinct or natura! tendency, it is equally evidene that neither is their mosion involuulary. For as scieulific men, who have erected ohservaturies, have discovered the multiplicity of the spheres from the separate motion of each, the man of science kunws that no nue sphere can communicate involuntary action to any other; for no one sphere is so situated as by its motion to affect another. And amain, it cannot be that the motion of all the spheres should be involuntary ; for the impressing of involuntary action can have place in londies only by means of a body whose soul is greater and stronger than that of the smaller body: and there is no bondy whinse soul is larger or more poweriul than the soul of the spliere of *spheres. Hence it follows that the motion of the heaven of heavens is not involuntary. And, as it cannot be that one portion of the U'niversal spheres should have an independent soul, and one portion not; it follows, that the revolution of the Universal Heavens must he voluntary.

And since the motion of the spheres is voluntary, it follows, that they must have active souls which can compreliend the universe. For in all voluntary motion it is requisite that there should be a motive, an object of pursuit, and a thing desired; that the agent, actuated by this motive, object and desire, may undertake the voluntary action. And elis molive cannnt be supplied by any force of imacination, or of any bodily faculties, all of which present only separate things and substances:

[^35]for whatevet is discovered by means of the bodily faciuld. ties is partial; and wherrever any cause that operates int the being of a thing is partial or local, which neces ${ }^{3}$ sarily supposes liability to change and alteration, that thing must necessarily be subject to change or revolution. If, theretore, the final motive of the action of the souls of the heavens in their voluntary actions which produce motions, were things discovered by bodily faculties; chen, of a certainty, the course of the heavens could not, censistenily with such a supposition, be everlasting or uniform, so as not to be subject to be affected by any change or alteration. Hence these mo. tions must have been produced by an unlimited know. ledge that comprehends unlimited objects. And, if what is underatood reside in the undertanding; then, as the occupation of place necessarily supposes, in the nature of the occupier, a proportion corresponding to the place occupied, it cannot be rightly applied to matters or things that are, in their nature, umimited.

The heavent, 100 , besides having souls that comprehend the universe, tire relation of which souls to the spheres, corresponds with that of the active soul to man, likewise possess bodily faculties called Bandürs; and these Bandûrs themselves, by means of imagination and conception, become the original seat of the partial motions exhibited by the heavens ; for universal knowJedge is not fitted to be the origin of partial and limited motions: since the affection of universal knowledge is equal towards all its portions; and hence it is requigite, wherever partial and local motions exist, that they should be derived from and supported by partial and local knowledge, which can be received only by bodily organs: and these faculties in the heavens occupy
the place which in men is held by conception. And there faculties exist in esely partible of the heavens, since a simple body is not composed of part diflering from each other in thrir nature. If, therefore, any one faculy existed in one part of the heavens differ nt from what existed in any oilher, there woult, of course, be varicty whhout any calse of vatiely. These powers or faculties thetefore are spread over all the particles of the heavens.

And the virtue-adorned-iropher says, in the Ferásinuraend, Shet Behraws said unto me;
18. The human soul is independent, indivisible, without begianing or end.

Commentary. He nextsays, the resperted and ace tive soul is an independent and simple substance, posssessing the property of besouing motion; it is called man, and talhed of as 1 and thou. That angel has a connexion with bods, the connexion of watching over or thinking for it, but without penetrating the body or being mixed with it. Hence we say that, to one who attends to the understandinir, the cleare-t of all things is his own existence and renily: and the dreamer in sle $p$, the drunken man durng intusication, he who is awake durng. his waking, the sober man while in a state of sobriety, may be ignoramt of any thing else, but cannot be ignorant of or unacquainted with his own existence. Hence we need un proof or evidence of D.n's own exist nce. For the property of a proof is that it be a middle term by which the enquirer may arluve at widat he secks, and the muver reach that tomards which he moves. But if a proof were given of one's unn existence, tie prour would be a middle term
or medium between a single individual, and self wavil merely come to silf, silf always be placed by self. Hence it is improper aind absurd to attempt a proof of the exi-tence of one's stif.

Since then you linow with nnerrisg certainty that you are yourself, we may vemate to affirm that the Soul is a substance not ant acrilenc. For we all know that whatever possessets being, except only the huly lealâl. is eilher substance or accident. Did wherever a being depends on ant thine difirerent from itself, that other is necessuily in iself independ.net of it. As for example, the form of the throne is dependent on the oxistence of the goll: ; fir if the gold hat no existence the form of the grolit coull have hosie. Such existence, is called subservient and depend"at, and in the celestial tongne tuäer ( or accident). And were it not as has been explaineid, it would be independent, and selfo slable in its own teing, withont dependence or reliance on any thing tie that confers finmess, such as go'd ats has alrealy been explained, and which last they call suistance, or is the celestial longue forobher.

These matcors having thus beran explained in detail, it is plain that (raied or) accident is a property superinduced on or received trom -ulln thing different fions itself, and which lant mentivned thang ment be independent and stable of itelf, i: order that it may be the recipient and suppont of that accident (or tawer). Tlie substance, man, is the recipient of perception and reason: and ligures and nolions are drawn upon it, and again erazed ont of it; a property which does not beloyig to accident (or taver). The soul therefore cannut be an accident; and not being an accident, it must necesssarily be a substance.

Agnin it may be affirmed 11 al the soul is not body ; for the lody is always composed of parts, und may be divided imo very small and minute prortions, had that to strch a degree thit, even when it call no longer be divided or cut hy a kuilie, or sword or the like, get rea. surn tells as that it is still divisithe. For, if liree minute parts he phiced beside each other, and if the patt which is in the midille prevent the two parts which are on the two sides from meeting together and being is conntrct with each oftrer, this middle piece mast evidentiy have 1 wo sides, one towards the piece on the right side, and the other in comtact with the piece on the Ifft side; and each of these two bodics on the sides has allso two sides, the side tunching the mithtle piece and the side on ohe orponite direction: and whatever has two sides, and is susceptible of bemg applied to any thingelse, is ditisible. But it the piece in the middle offered no resistance. so that the two side pieces were so meet, then nu: hing combld intervene; and lrom the meeting of these zwo. there would ensue a conjunction and a comexime ; whereis a muntulpmetration of two botlies is all impossibility; wertay that. $\sin$ e one thing only canexist at once in one photer, th is huposible that eno thing sheuld exist at one lime in the same place. For, $i$ is just as $i f$, when one was sitting in a place, another were (s) come and sit down on the same spot, yet so as not (1) incommorle the firt or press hiin, and In antili sond thes the two shonld have romm enough, just in the same way as the one had, at the same fime ctat the place ha: not heen at all enerrasid in lengith, breidilt, depth or capacily, which is alsalid. Hence every compunat nerly munt be aucropille of divinom? and every thig wate ial, whets io born or andported
by body, is in like manner subject to division: since the division of place implies the divisibility of what is in the place and occupies the space.

We may nextaffirm, that the distinctive essence of unity is indivisible, and has no divisions, parls or portions. For to conceive it as divided into parts would be mere fancy and imagimation, not reason : and what does not admit of division can have no place in what admits of division, and cannot be conlained in it. For wherever a thing is divisible and admits of being divided, as time and space, you may of course conceive it as being divided or separaled. But no intellectual notion is susceptible of division, or separation. Whence it is plain that the soul is simple and not material. For the soul is the seat of the essence of unity, and that essence of unity resides in it : and if unity were a borly, or belonged to body, then, upon any division of body or what belongs to body, the simple essence would alson of necessity, be divided; since that which resides in the portion that is separated, must, in truth, reside in that fragment, not in the total; and, whenever any thing resides in the whole, that which resides in earb part is distinct from that which resides in any other part; whence would necessarily ensue the division of that which resides in place. And hence it is clear that the soul must be simple.

In the next place we assert that the active sonl is ancient, not newly created or produced : because every new production or creation must have its material principle previous to it : now were not the soul.ancient, it would be materid and corporal, not independent and free. But the evidences and proofs of its independence. and freedorn are manitest.

We next say that the soul is stable, and, on the det atruction of the bady, daes nat suffer similar decay, but semains eternal. For whatever decays must, before ita decay, passess a susceptiblity of decay; and this suseepritility must reside somewhere. Hut it cannot ex, Ist in the essence of the thing which* docays; since the possibility of decay must exist after its destenction; and it is clear that the thing itself does not remain after its destruction: henee if the saul cease to exist, it necessarily follows, that the place in which the possibility of decay resides, mutt be :qmething different from the soul, and yet that thing must be the essence of the sout, in oider that the possilitity of the destruction of the soult may be permanent in it ; because it is inconsistent with reason, that a ihing, different fom another thing, should be the permatient seal of the possibility of decay of that ather thing. It would therefore inevitably follow from this reasoning, that the soul, was a compound and malerial subsuance; but sufficient proofs of the independence of the soul on matter have already been given; it must therefore be etcrual.

And the Soul is permanent of its own nature ${ }_{\lambda}$ and active by means of is organst; for it knowe itself, and this sellognnwledge it never can receive through its organs, for then they would be the madium between is and its essence; but, whatever poserves lay means of organs, can compreliend neilher itself nor itf organs, as the sight does not see the sight, and so, forth. Moreover the spul even discovers errors in the bodily senses, and separates therr truth from their errors.

[^36]Hence it is plain that the sonl does not acquire this knowledge by the medium of these organs. For how can that be taken from a faculty which does not belong to it?

The soul, too, is int perceived by the bodily senses; for they discover nothing but body and what belongs to bodly: and the soul is neither body nor corporeal. And the mode in which the soul acts by its instruments is plain, as it perceives by its faculties, and excites motion by means of veins, sinews and the like.

And the talent-adorned prophet says, Shet Behrâm said unto me;

- 19. The soul migrateth from one body to another. Those who are in all respects free see the Lord: those who are lower abide in the Heavens : and those who are still lower go from one elemental body to another.
- Commentary. The talent-adorned prophet next says, that pleasure contists in enjoying agreeable sensations; and pain, in feeling disagreeable sensations. Now feeling in its essence is one of the qualities of sonl; and hence, the soul, after its separation from body, may still be susceptible of pain or pleasure. Though the body and its faculties are necessary for the perception of the various different objects of sense, and are the means by which the soul comprehends the universe, and are indispensable as instruments, yet they are not permanent: whereas intellectual pleasure and pain are more permanent, especially atter the dissolution of the body. * + * * * seeing that a feeling is always more yerfect in proportion to the stability of the percipient
\& Some wordu licre are unintelligible.
faculty; and the essence of the Soul is more atabl: than the bodily senses : lience its feelings mu t be inore permanent than those communicaled by the body: because bodily faculties see and know only what is external and sensible, whereas the intellectual powers are exerled internilly. And their perceptions are more perfect too, than the perceptions of sense ; because inteilectual perceptions have riference $10 \mathrm{inlependent} \mathrm{existences}$, universals, inteliigences and Yezdân; while the perceptions derived from the bodily senses are such as colours, lights and smells; and it is plain that, of the two classes, such as are independent are the more exalted.

It being established that the thing perceived, the act of perception and the percipient are all most excellent in intellectual perceptions, it follows that intellectual pleasure must be more perfect than bodily pleasure, and that bodily pleasure is not to be compared to it. For What affinity have ideas rectiverl through the senses with independent existences, and especially with the Self-Existent? That class, therefore, which is mighty among the mighty, and fortunate among the fortunate, those who have reached the limits of perfection in act and speech, certainly attain the world of lights; and lower than them is the fortunate band who having indeed escaped from the restraint of the elements, yet have not attained the open expanse of space free fromplace, of the Independent, but reach, all of them, the particular heaven to which they have gained an affinity : and all find pleasure in the excellent torms and delightul qualities that exist in the soul of the spheres. And such as have not escaped from the thraldom of natural constitution, but who at the same time bave a surpassing goodness,
ga from body ta body in a state of progreative ime provement, till they reach the state of release. And this progression they call ferhengsor. Such as have been wicked enter into the bodies of speechless animals according to their various dispositions: and this they call nengsar. And some enter into vegetables, and this is tengsâr: and sometimes also they are epclosed in minerals, and this is called sak and sengsâr. And these are the several degrees of bell. And the knowledge-adomed prophet hath spoken much on this subject. On this head I have not written one of thousand of the words of that exalted being.

There is a Book of the chosen of the incomparahle Jzed, the venerab'e prophet and king of kings, Feridûn, which is called the Hûncristâq; in which he says 1 crept out of the lower bovy, and ascended into the Heavens; and in descending, made some enguiries of IIr (Mercuy), who gave answers my questions. One of them is the folluwing 2
20. The heavens have neither rent nor seam.

Commentany. The very mighty one says, there are different quaters of the heavens, is it is said that suche an one moves to such an *airls and that lowards which he moves cannot be the soul of a non-existence, since non-entity cannot be the subject of indication. This being established, it may be added tbat this thing called airt, cannot be a purely intellectual notion since

[^37]riothing purely intellectual can be susceptible of sensible indication; and no motion can be directed towards a merely intellectual existence. Whatever, therefore, is subject to indication, and such that motion may be directed towards it, must be possessed of some quality. But any thing from which airt is indicated, and in the direction of which it is seen, and whence it is specially noted, cannot be susceptible of separation. For, as the being in motion moves over the nearest particle of airt he must necessarily do one of two things; He must either move from an airl or to an airt: from which alternative it necessarily follows that one particle of airt must be the totality of airt, which is impossible. And fa like manner were it divisible or scparable, motion might be directed towards no-airt: that, is towards nothing, which is impossible.

In the next place the* Lord (Khawend) of the Spheres must necessarily be a perfect and circular body, since the fixing the position of every thing depends on him: and it is necessary that he should regulate the centre, not that the centre should regulate him, on account of the succession of eternal revolutions on one point.

It is necessary too that he be not compounded of dilferent bodies, seeing that then he would be liable to composition and dissolution. And the Lord of the Spheres cannot be divisible, since were he liable to division he must inevitably be affected by two motions, one towards being, and one fowards non-entity, and two (opposite simullancous) motions are impossible.
linow, too, that heat is a power which aspires to ascend from the centre: that cold is a power which

[^38]from above strives to approach the centre: that lieaviness rules over cold, and lightness rules-over heat : and that the lord does not move from ahove downward, nor from below upward, whence he is not necessarily either heavy or light, hot or cold: that the motion of the Lord of the Spheres is round the centre, and Iris aspect is circular: for he is not compounded of different bodies, as of parts, that he should have an up and down.

Know farther that whatever is liable to encrease necessarily requires food: and whatever requires food must be liable to assume and lose its form; and has a susceptiblity of division or junction. But the Lord is not liable to encrease, and has no need of fond, and being free from the necessity of taking nourishment, he is not liable to the assumption or loss of form.

And the Yezdânis call the Lord of the Spheres Tehemten*. And the Almighty Just One has not create ed him of the elements: He has conferred being on that blessed essence from another substance which they call the fifth element: and no change or iijury can affect him to all eternity: and he is the obedient servant of Yezdân, never having in any instance disobeyed, from the time without beginning when he was created. The blessing of God be upon him!

The prophet of the incomparable Ized, Feridûn, in the Book called Huneristânt, has many proofs on the subject which I have touched.

The benevolent prophet Manuclieher in the Book called the Danishsar (or Lissence of knowledge) says, Berjish $\ddagger$ said unto me,

* Tchemer, The immense body.

4 The Tressury of kinowledge.

* The guardian angel of the planet Jupiter.

21. The elements, however mingled, are either permanent or impermanent.

Commentary. It is to be observed that there are four elements, the positivily hight, hot and dry, which is fire; the comparatuely light, warmand moint, which is air; the compratively hersy, cold and moint, which is water; and the positively heary, cold and dry, which isearth. The water is of the shape of a ball, the half of which being broken is filled with water; so that the water and carth togrether compose one ball. And as the elements penet.ate into and affect eachother, a sort of middle nature is produced which is called constitufion or temperament. If a borly that is united wilh a temperament has the probability of subsisting for a protracted time, and of retaining its compound substance. it is calied permanent or perect; if not, then inperfect or impermanent. And among the imperfect compounds are the middle existences called Niwar-eNiwâr (meteors of the air) : for air mixed with water is mist; and fire mixed with earth, smoke, and such like. And there can be no temperament so purely equalized that the clements in it should be exacily equal in quantity and mode. And in proportion as temperament more nearly approaches equality, the soul bestowed on it by the originator of being is more perfect. The objects of all others the most remote from equali. ty of temperament are minerals ; then vegetables; affor them, moving things and manhind. And, in the view of the intelligent, these three chiddren participate in the active soul of the Universe. As to the four ele. ments, the illustrious prophet, in the admirable volume called Danishsar ( or the essence of knowledge), gives
many proofs and illustrations, and offers many observid. tions on their creation, composition and decomposition; which we abstain from repeating, as our intention is that every one should not be able to peruse the specu: lations (bâsâtir) which I have writen on the Desalir; and this translation should first of all be read by every Yezdani, tiat he may comprehend a little of the Most Just and of His Creation.
22. Let us ask help of Mezdâm, the selfexistent original Essence, the Uncompound= ed, the Creator of qualities!
23. O Ferdinâs, son of *Derwentâs!
24. I have chosen thy service;
25. And, on thy account, have overlooked the crimes of the Hirâsis.
20. Certainly I wili raise up my favoured one,

Persian Note. The King of Kings, Ardeship,
27. from out of you, that he may assume the government.
28. And be ye rulers over the inhabitants of the eartb;
29. And let the sovereignty long remain among you.
30. Now I have made thee a very wise prophet;
31. And thy son shall see that exalted personage:

* Azer:âtâll, son of I ârâb. Perz.

32. And, for thy sake, the kingdom shall enjoy prosperity;
33. And thou art the prophet of the world ;
34. And I have sent thee to all mankind;
35. And thy race shall publish thy faith in Hiràs* and elsewhere ;
36. lor they are thy vice-gerents;
37. And all of them shall be good and pious.
38. Make thy heart joyful, for I have granted thy desire.

Commentany. It is to be remarked that when Sekander conqueled Irân, sâ-ân the son of l'aralıselired betore his fathen's brother, and went to Hind; where he exercised the worship of Xeztâa in a cavern. \'czlân \}oohed upon that exalted personige with favor, and selected him for prophecy, and said: For lly sake have I fergiven the sins of the Irånis, of which the greatest was the murder of Dârâb. And now I will raise up one of thy relatives of the Kyani race, a man upright in word and deed, that he may assuine the goverument of the kingdom, and so yon may be delivered from those kings that are on every liand, and may escape from subjection, and the chiefs of the world submit to yoursway as in former times, and the sovereignty remain long among you. Thy son will see that kingdom-grasping monarch, and make the conntry-of-cilies popilous through thy excellence. Thou art the prophet of the

* Irin. Pers.
earth, and thee have I semt for the deliverance of the earth. 'Jliy sons will spreid abroad over liân and other regions the taith acceptable to lezilân, which is thine: and they will lie perfect, known of Yizdân, workers of miracles, and masters of reasoning and argument.

And when this exalted prophet died in Hind, he liad a son named Jîwânayp, who is known as the second Azersâsân, and resembled his espected father iulsnowledge and practice. He, by the directions of the illustrious prophet, the mighly Azersîsin, wen! to Kabulistân. For the prophet of Yezîalliad sand union liin, Find out Ardeshir, of l'e race of Behman, and deliver unto him my Book. Ardeshî́r ruled all Irâıl in the time of that personage, and, in a dream, saw the mighty Sâ ân, who informed him of the state and condilion of the second Sa ân. Animated by the hopes so inspien, the King of lian went to Kabulislâ:, and after a thousand entrealies, having succeeded in bringing Il:al blessed being to the prosperous residence of Istakhar, he constructed an immense* monastery, adorned with the figures of the stars, and having fire-temples on different sides, and assigned that glorious personage a habitation there. And from that time duwnwards that collection of religious houses depended on the decendants of that mighty prophet; and by means of the followers of the successor of the reverend prophet, have the kings of the habitable world become subject to Ardeslifr, the king of kings.
39. Let us ask aid from Mezdâm, the selfexisting Essence, uncompounded, the Artificer of qualities!

## Commertany. Through his Essence.

## 40. Srablioh the faith of Ferz.ib.id

Commentary. 'lhe exprension which is eve $y$ where resel 1...... si..ishsh tie ballh of the Greath Abal", .. not neft that the religion was formed by A à . io me 1 is reat that it may be demominated te.nt ; dinftolez'al, since the tath which leals 10 I!immust be pleasingr 10 Y'ezdàn. This faith acie. itanle to l'ez'àn was reveale! to Ahâl by lie gie:t lezul, nout in this failh did all the proplets come: ind the fluctrines of Siâl are not only pleasing 10 Yezdà' ', but belungr 10 Y'esiàn. And \'ezi'âis never overtu is this lath; for a change of orders proce.els loom the orderer having repen ed of his first ordern, wherens perlect knowiedge can give no order of whicn it can rpent. And it camnot be alle.lged that a differment knowledge is requisile for difterent simes, seeing that good knowlidge and action are commondable at all linies: and nothing is siesirablic but what is riglit. Now no righter fath than this call be given, as is evident in the farr enquirer and sedntous inventigator: and lezdan lias given manhin! a failh tu which they may resont at all seasons. When a Y 'zdàni is asked, What is the laith? We mut allswer, The fith accepte able to X'eadâ:, or, I am a Yeziâni. Bul, in circumst nenes in which there is risk, the conce luncut and hideng of his faith is necessary.
41. And now let me inform thee what things will befall mankind:

42, And du thou inforn thy children

[^39]that they may warn themselves and the good, of these dreadful calamities ;
43. And may shun these distresses ;
44. Many men will arise and from them Hîrâs hath nothing to dread.

Commentary. For some established a code of Lawe among the *Shüdyars, and soughit preeminence among that rlass. Therenfter there was a Man who called them all unto him and said, I am the son of Yeziân. At length they slew him; and thereafter his religion was publistred: And, at the present day, the Ranis are of his faith.
45. And a man will come, who will lead astray, and falsely call himself a prophet ;
46. And will not save his life from thy men.

Commentary. He here means Mani the painter, who came into Iran in the time of the king of kings, the emperor of emperors, the slayer of the 'Iazis ( $A$ rabs), Ardeshir of the race of Shâpur. He haj a book in which were innumerable figures, such as, a figure having a man's body and elephant's head, and so forth. And lie said, these are celestial angels; and he gave permission to slay harmless animals, and deemed it indispensable to abstain from women. The emperor Shâpûr was the disciple of the second Shet Sàsan, and had learned his knowledge from that Sage. He enquired of Mani, What reason can you have for killing harmless animals and for abstinence from women? Mani

[^40]answered, In order that animals may be removed away, and their pure souls escape from their impure bodies, and return again to their own proper abode; and that can be effected only by tbeir being killed. And abstinence from nomen is to be observed, that the present race may not be preserved, and that soul, may not pass from their own residence into this defiled abocle. King Shapur replied, How call (the souls of all) animals escape by means of this humting and slimgher, since a pertion of animals having life are produced without copulation, as mosquitoes from the leaves of reeds and such like: and in the same manner others, such as flies, are produced in their season. How can these be removed away and destroyed? The fire, the air, the water, the earth cannot be removed away : and how can such souls as are united with vegetahles and minerals be separated fiom them? You enjom too to keep far from women. What dors it avail in keep away from wonen, if desire dues not lorsathe the lieart? But those souls of which you have spoken, when they return into the bodies of men and act weil, are fradd and rise into heaven : and it the race of man does not contiulue to exist, to what bestower of freedom can they be allied? Is the conversation drew out into leng̣h, shâpur said; Which of the two is preferable, desslation or populousness? Mani answered, The solitude of bodies is the popullousness of souls. Shappur said, Tell me then; Would the slaying of thee be a source of populousness or desolation? He answered, It would be the desolation of my body, and the populonsness* of my soul. The king of kings said, According to thy words will I act by thee. He was then diven from the fortunate assembly, and

* i.e. Mean of felicuy.
the men of the city with slones, and bricks, and staves, and fists slew him, and tore his body and limbs to piecęs.

47. And again another misleader will come and teach, that women and property should be enjoyed in common.

Commentary. By this he means Mardak, whoarose in the time of the king of kings, Gholiad, and was the founder of a new sect. He taught, lt is most unjust that one should not assi t another of the same faith: and it is improper that one believer should be possessed of effect', while his fellow believer is without property. It is necessary, therefore, that those who are of the same faith should divide their wealth equally with each other. Nor is it seemly that one man sloculd have a wife with a beautiful countenance and elegant shape, while another's is ugly. It is indispensably requisite therefore that every such person should communicate Lis handsome wife, for a time, to the other, and take that other's hard-favoured wife in return. And needy men who come from the cities of other kings, for at that time there was no beggar in the country of Irân. clung to his doctrines : and such as were the slaves of lust attached themelves to him. Nushirwân was displeased at this innovation, for he had been the disciple of the vencrable Sââul. And some Muberls froma among the disciples of the respected Sâân had a conference with Madak, thll they convicted bin of falsthood and error in all his tenets and innovations. The following is a specimen of the conference. Nushirnán himself said untohim, If you give him who has borne the toil the tame hire with him who bas not thiled, is it oppression?

He answered, Yea. Nushirwân said, How then can you give the property collected hy the lab ur of ine person to another who thath had no ctomble about it? He then asked Mazdak; If a man comes and labours a piece of ground, and waters it, and sows seed, shall that ground belong to him or to the person who ha sen lured no coll in dressing the ground? He answered, 'To the labourer. Nushinwân sail, Why do you give the wife of one man to almother, and thus mix seed? He then said to Mazdak, If one man slay another, what onght to be the retribution on the shajer. Mazdak replied, it would not be well to slay bin ; lior thongh the blayer does evil, we should not. Nushiinâts sard, If we do not kill lim, he may kill ten mure. Is it best that one or ten should be slain? He then said imto him, O wicket man! The sect which thon hast formed is destructive of the sovereignty and govermment, as well as of all order and obedience, since it would destroy all distinctions among men, would cover wilh darkness all relasions of descent and extraction, and lead men to prey upon each other like wild beasis. As the king of kings, Ghobad, had made an agreenent with Nushirwân, the imperial prince, to deliver up Mazdak to him, if he refuted him in argument; the king of hings now accordingly gave him up to the yorng imperial prince to bring him to his ead.
48. And for thy sake I will remove these calamities far away,
49. Until these Hirterasis* become evil. doers.
50. And revolt from their kings.

[^41]Commentary．In these words He gives the prophet： an assurance，For thy sake will I remove the calamity of subjection from the Irâpis，and will give them a good king，and exalt the royal religion．Yet they will de－ sert the road．And the wanderings of the Irânis are， evident，for they often revolted from their kings and passed the fire－pencil over the eyes of Hurmazd，and committed similar acts．

51．And they will embroil the father and son together．

Commentary．This points to the fact that Behram Chobin struck money in the name of Khosrou Parvez， and thereby excited the jealoussy of the king of kings （i．e．Hurmazd）．

52．And slay the kings of kings，my Parvez．

Commentary．At the unhappy period in question， the Irânis at the instigation of Ferrukh－zâd，that Alıriman in human shape，revolted from the king of kings，and having placed on the Kyanian throne，Ghûbâd the son of the king of kings，separated the soul of the tord of the world，the friend of Yezdân，from his body．

53．And they will not hear the words of thy children who are my tongue．

Commentary．For whatever thy sons say，they speak with my tongue．And during these wicked trans－ actions of the lrânis，the respected father of the en－ diter of this book，the fourth Azer Sâsâl，sent epistles to them to the fortunate abode，but they heeded them not．And at the period of the revolt，he addressed an epistle to Belirâm Chobìn，charging hira not to attack
the race of $\mathbf{h}^{\prime}$ hosrow, but be did nut attend to him. On two accasions, once befure the expertition of Parvez, and agatu atter his return froms Ruas wath the army, did the write luters to Beh'aln, who would not obey them, and returned fur answer to the litter of the epistles ; " W hat the liewterant of the prophet says is true. I know it: but the lust and ambiluon of reigning impe! me ollward." Whèreupon the reverend Eâaln, having his resentment kindled, replied; "Thou never wilt be satisfied with surcreignty untill thou fleest to. wards 'lemûdîu* which thou wilt never re.ch, and untit thou fallest under a T'emudian dagger." And when they dragged Parvez from the throme and gave the diadem to tshiruyeh, my respected father as well as the writer of this book sent them epistles. They answered; "Shese men + are taking the part of their relations, and we well know that nobody wishes harm to his friends. Besides, the world has been harassed by you. One Behmani dynasty came and flled the throne; and in the room of the prophets cane another, the lieatenants of the prophets, and thus divided the sword and the govermment between them." Upon this my respected father called together the grandees of Pars, and the family of Sà àn who were in Istakhr. And that mighty Yezlâni prophet addressed them and said, "Behold the signs of evil days are come. There is now ло longer any right course of action, nor ally sulf devotion left anoug the Irânis."

* Turan.

A Shiruyeh, the same as Ghubad or Kubad mentioned in the Commentary on verae $5 \%$.
\# That is, ble writes and bie father.
54. While they are so engaged, there shall arise a man among the *Tewarjis.
55. By whose followers, the diadem, and the throne, and the government, and, the religion shall all be overthrown;
56. And the mighty shall be subjected;
57. And instead of an idol-temple, or of the fire-temple of the house of Abîd, shall be seen a placet toward which prayer is directed, but stript of its images.
Commentary. The house that is ammeng the Tazis in the sandy desert of the Hamawâts, buill by Alodd, in which were the images of the star: that house, he shy:, shali become the place to wards which prayers are directed, and the images shall be removed from it.
58. And around is brackish water.
59. And afterwards they will subdue the fire-temples of $\ddagger$ Madir, and whatever is in them, and Yenfûd and Niwâk, § and the great places.
60. And their Lawgiver shall be an eioquent man and his words involved;
-61. Every one may turn thern to any side,

* Trizis. Pers. They are the Arahs.
+ This propleciy of the origill and progrese of Mahomedamsin, of the kiblets; and of the character of the prophet, is certatily bufficiencly diolanct.
\# Madam, Pers.
§ Tûs and Bulklu.

62. And that religion is a sea that is tempestuous on every side,
63. So as to drown its own ship.
64. Afterwards they shall fall out with each other,
65. And the wise men of Hirtâs and others shall come in unto them,
66. And there shall remain of that faitio only such a proportion as there is of salt in flour.

Commentarr. He means that the Jránis seeing nothing left for it, shall, as well as others, adopt the rel:gion of the T'Azis, and shall raise up sects, so that among these sects, there shall be left of that faith only accorling to the vulgar expression, in the proportion of salt to flour, as he sufficiently explains.
67. In the sects that shall rise up, thou shalt find nothing of that religion but the name.
68. Afterwards, the Demuds* shall come and wrest the ascendency from them;
69. And thou shalt see these sects exhibit the fire-temple in the Taklisit religion.
70. And their mouth shall be the chimney of the fire-temple.

[^42]71. And it shall come to pass, at that time, that they shail talk of Mezdâm and $\dagger$ Berdâm;
72. But they shall worship earth ; $\ddagger$
23. And day by day shall hostility encrease among them.
74. Then shall ye benefit by it;
75. And surely if there remaineth a single moment of the Grand Revolution; 1 will raise up one of thy people;
76. And will restore to thee thy religion and honour ;
77. And nevermore will I take away prophecy and pre-eminerice from among thy children:
78. And I will cause the §Hezumbs to flee from dread of you, as the mouse and cat do into holes and hiding places from the paws of the rat and of the lion.

7g. And after thee I will send the fifth Sasần to prophecy.
80. Let us seek help from Mezdâm, the pure Essence, the Uncompounded, the Creator of all properties !

[^43]81. Mezdàm hath chosen thee for prophecy;
82. And thou art one of the great prophets;
83. I have sent thee (who like all the former prophets art the Lord of a Book) unto, all the inhabitants of the lower world.
84. Iavite all to the faith of the great Abâd.
85. Every one that doth not come, shall be an inhabitant of hell.
86. Thou didst pray, 0 Lord of the World! Confer the royalty on my seed!
87. I wi!l raise up Herdevir,* and select him for sovereignty.
88. Let us ask help of Mezdûm, the Pure of essence, the Uncompounded, the Creator of qualities!
89. Every one whose soul maketh choice of equity, when he throweth off the body, shall arrive at me.

Commentauy. Be it observed, that the angel-souled, inteligent bodied prophet, Kiy kihasron, the son of Siavûh, in the book Serashi-lierdur (ary-practice) says, The respectable +N alid said unto me
90. In every thing a mediun is best.

* Ard-alifr, Pers
+ Tue plausi Venus.

Commentarf. He says, When the force of the understanding is excessive, it draws towards artifice and is called cunning ; if deficient or litile, it becomes folly or stupidity; while the middle state, which is the commendable one, is gond sense or wisdom. In like manner the strength of desire in its excess draws to passion, and is called lust ; in its deficiency, it is frigidity; while the medium is abstinence, chastity, modesty. And if the influence of courige be excessive, men get the habit of flying out on all occasions, and are called quarelsome and fray-seekers; if it be in defect, they are denominated cowards; while those in the middle between the two are brave or spirited. Every soul in which is found this giory of Ized, that is, justice, acts according to what is just and right, and when it leaves the body goes to join the angels and is united to Gout. And the angel-minded prophet has many similar observations.
91. Let us seek help from Mezdân, the Pure of essence, the Uncompounded, the Creator of qualities.
92. All that I have told thee will, in its appointed time, come to pass, in the face of mankind.
93. After thee, the fifth Sissùn is my prophet.

## THE BOOK

## OF THE

## RESPECTED SASAN THE FIFTII.

1. Je T us take refuge with Mezdâm from evil thoughts which mislead and affict! 2. In the name of Shamta, the Beneficent, the Liberal, the Gracious, the Just !
2. In the name of Mezdâm!
3. O Ardenâs* the fitth * * * * * * *
4. Now have I chosen thee for prophecy;
5. And thou art my friend; bide not the right road.
6. And the right road is the road of the Great Abâd. $\dagger$
7. Blest is his religion.
8. There is no one who seeketh Me , and findeth Me not:
9. And there is no one who doth not know of My existence;
Commentary. Or who believes that I do not exist.
10. All know Me according to the capacity of their understanding;

- Pers. Sàsân. The latter part of this verse is unintelligible.
+ Pers. Buzurgâbâd; alan called Ferzâbâd and Mehabad, of of which have the satuc $m$ ansug.

12. Something they say, and something they imagine ;
13. And think that right which they believe.
14. And this error proceedeth from two things :
15. The one ignorance, the other ambition.
16. Now shew unto mankind thy right road.

Commentary. He says, 0 Sasan the fifth, there is no one who loves me and seeks me that does not find me according to bis wishes. All seek me, and find me in proportion to their capacity; and there is no sect which says that I do not exist. They all deen what they profess to be sound and true; but they do not judge aright. The reason of this is twofold. One, and the chief, is ignorance, which, from defect of knowledge, drems that to be right which is wrong. The other is ambition which inclines them to make men follow them, causing them to affect preeminence and to take a lead; and as they possess no direct means to gain such as. cendency, they are obliged, in the first place, by deceit, by afflicting harmiess animals, and by foolish doctrines, to corrupt a sect, after which they direct it.
17. In the name of Mezdâm!
18. Thou hast heheld the wicked Hirasis who have slain* Herjîwar.

[^44]19. Him whom I exalted have they cast down.
20. But they shall not obtain that for which they have perpetrated this wicked deed.
21. And in place of benefit, $I$ will send them wretchedness.
22. I decmed them happy in the love of their princes.
23. 中 * * * * *
24. Lo! they shall meet with retribution from the ${ }_{+}^{+}$Tasis.
25. They shall reap the harvest of their misdeeds from men dressed in §green, and men dressed in black;
26. And the avengers are a greedy band;
27. Who quarrel with each other, and are evil-doers, and do not what their great one hath spoken;
28. And who kill their chief men for gain:
$\uparrow$ This 23d verse has no Pirsian trangiation and to me is manteligible.
: Fers Twzis.
§ The men in ereen nee the Sy-de or deorendante of Mahomed. The allusum so men in bluck in sull kept oul aming the fire worsimpern of $P_{\text {crina }}$, who called the Musumniens, Salo jumeh, clad io Blark.
29. Their piety is to slay harmless animals; their prayers to copulate.
30. And Nimkar§̧ too shall become overpowering.
31. When their religion shall have lasted a thousand years, it shall be such, in consequence of divisions, that, were their Legislator to see it, he would not know it again.
32. And thou shalt see the Hirtâsis such that no one shall bear a wise speech from them.
33. If they speak truth they are harassed ;
34. Instead of sensible words they are answered with weapons of war.
33. From the wickedness of mankind did it arise that such an angel-tempered \|king was taken from the Hirtasis.

30̂. O Sâsân! evils await thee.
37. Thou art My prophet.
38. If mankind follow thee not, for them is it evil, nut for thee.
Commentaray. For the homour of a praphet dues not arise fiom all men ob ying limin and raising him to

[^45]the sovereignty : and it is not My wish that youshould by all be deemed worthy of exallation, and considered as announcing the truth.
39. The good will cone into thy path :
40. And the gift of prophecy shall always remain among thy seed.
41. Lay not affliction to heart, for Mezdûm will give it an end,
42. And, in the end, the oppressors shall flee from your Avenger, as the mouse from hole to hole.

Commentarr. At the time when Yezlán sent this, his humble adiurer, to Mury in the time of Parver, my respected fatier received this revilation from the worid above, and the grandees and the hing of kings also saw $1 t$ is a dream, and, comin! in a body, atiached theraselres to my sect. And tie Most Just elevated me aloft so many timer, that I cannot reckon them; and these elevatuons are still continued. And 1 belield the place-of-bodies like a drop in the ocean of suuls; and I saw the phace-of-sonts like a drop in the place-of-iniflligences, and the place of inelligences lise a drup in the ucean of the Divine Essence.

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## s 1


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هت هو





[^0]:    Bombay,
    2 d May 1818.

[^1]:    In England Subscribers to the number of Fifty have been acquired by the Editor's friends.

[^2]:    ai In the Heaveris. Tyuns.
    37.

[^3]:    c To the wife give a little; i. e. on he dealh of her burhand. Tirans.

[^4]:    * 48..These terms Kyabadi and Kyanastani are apilied to those abuve the Whoth or Empyrtan Heav.".

    Compretary.

[^5]:    a To acquire what may be useful and then def ert.

[^6]:    *In the nricina', tha same Persian notes are repeated here, and at verse 33 ds at $y=r$ ese 3. It is huught undecessa. rg to repeat them ayall.

[^7]:    The ampexplan inn- are iv n here as in Verse 3. and are therefure not repeated. Thansl.
    tIa the Persian Husbêug the son of Siâmelk.

[^8]:    *Std-wakhatar, an eqithet of Hoblerg, signifying Hua. dred prophel.
    $t$ Hosheng son of Siam $k$, Pers.
    $\pm$ The Persian bas Buzures'sta, both meaning the Great Abâd.
    §Bebrâm,

[^9]:    * There seems to be some error in the 25 ih and 26 th V.rse:. I read os dilse ra wife takin ayhy, and take the An kas as words of reiterdioń,
    $\uparrow$ Yezdan, Peri\%

[^10]:    * Jemshid aon of Tahmuras.

[^11]:    * Nalid, Pers. the planet Venus.

[^12]:    * Jena! îd, Perm.

[^13]:    * Frridûn, Perso f JemahìJ, Purb,

[^14]:    * The Persian has," Ky Khusrou son of Siâwakhsh."

[^15]:    * B-hinan, Pers
    t D s ât and Kuatom, Pers.

[^16]:    * Lohrasp, Peis.
    + This relates to the doctrine of all pirtue lying la the midat between two Extremea.

[^17]:    - The prototspe that is in she Sphere.

[^18]:    * Tutiannuhi. $P_{\text {. }}$
    † Yusân, $P$. Enal íareece

[^19]:    - Iran l'ers.
    * Yunan, Pers
    : That irwiet \& \& better ilian the Guchespians of Yunani

[^20]:    - The Arabs and Persians ims gine that Ariaculle was Alexandes's Prime Miniser.
    $t$ (hengerengacheh. Pers.
    \$ By one Nisk (ur Sectuus) af the Atrents Perso f Hind Pere.

[^21]:    * Bias Pers undouliedly the celcurated Vias or V!asa.

[^22]:    
     mexouse riforand lheir allunstom, but sith they were tancle
    

[^23]:    * This story if Jilmina and 'rilmis bears a strong resemblance to Caingind Abel is icripture, as well as to Hub el and Kabil in the Kuran.

[^24]:    - Delak Pets.

[^25]:    * Since they were spriken in a Persian longuage wlish he did not undervand.

[^26]:    - Sekander.

[^27]:    \# Iran. Pers.
    § i. e. Sensee and corporeal faculties.

[^28]:    * Khoarou Beshdad ra Peshdád. Pets.
    + Eternal Litelligence.

[^29]:    * Sed wakhobur, which sgnifi "hundred prophets" is s wame of Husheng. He is soun aftet called uc she s acher of the proplecis."

[^30]:    - Cbe Sun.

[^31]:    - Yezilan Pers.
    $\uparrow X+2$ in Pers.

[^32]:    * Ihat is abupe the Nin h Hearen.

[^33]:    *i. e. The Sun,

[^34]:    * The Sphere of the Moon.
    + Tabmuras.

[^35]:    * The niuth hearen.

[^36]:    *There anpears to be somethigg defective or omilled bere in the originat.

    + Literalky. Juok.

[^37]:    * I have adopled this Sroich word, the tue of which hat been sanchoned hy the auhority of an eminent writer, in order $(1)$ avoid the circumincutrinn that would otherwise log nereswary, the Enghat language laving 110 singte emrre. pouding teill.

[^38]:    * Khawend, The Ninth Hear: $\boldsymbol{n}$ or Tehemten.

[^39]:    + Fer bìd, MiLâuâd and Buozoubâbâd all mean, the Great abád.

[^40]:    * The Jehûdi, or Yehûdi, or Jewo. What follows alludes 10 Chrish.

[^41]:    * Irànis. Pésa

[^42]:    * These D-muds, Pers. Temud " $n$, are cerisinly the Tartare who have already beeu fiequently reterred to.
    + Ta. i, Pers.

[^43]:    + Y̌zitân and Alıriman. Pers.
    $t$ The meanng of this khak-peristi, in not cleaf, unless it alludes to the sewrality and Hurldy mandedneas of the Musetonans.
    § Iutis, Pers,

[^44]:    * Pers Partêz.

[^45]:    § Peis. Tamulin, alerady ty anced as 'Tusai, of the cossuery heyorod tho Oxue.
    $\downarrow$ Risorivu Pervez

